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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Yankees Lead

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Runs
Dodgers	0	0	0	0	1	0	1			
Yankees	0	1	0	1	0	1	*			

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Two smashing blows off Curt Davis—a home run by Joe Gordon in the second inning and a double off the right-center field wall by Bill Dickey in the fourth—gave the Yankees a 2 to 0 lead over the Brooklyn Dodgers after four innings of the opening World Series battle before 70,000 fans today.

Ruffing, a hero of previous world series, was at his best as he baffled the Dodgers with an assortment of fast balls, curves and change of pace.

In the first four innings the Dodgers not only did not reach him for a safety, but four went down by strikeouts and Dolf Camilli twice was a victim.

In the Yankees' half of the fourth, Left-Fielder Joe Medwick of the Dodgers made a spectacular catch of a terrific blow by Joe Di Maggio to rob the Yankees of another score. With his back against the wall, Medwick leaped to spear the ball and then fell flat. The crowd gave him a tremendous hand.

Johnny Sturm led off for the Yankees with a sharp single to left, but Davis tightened up and did not allow a sign of another hit until Gordon's prodigious smash.

The weather was perfect after heavy morning rains.

Gordon's big punch came with the sacks empty, but when Dickey connected he drove in Charley Keller, who had walked.

Pee Wee Reese, Brooklyn shortstop, made the first hit off Charley Ruffing, Yank hurler, after two were down in the fifth. It was a clean single to right.

Mickey Owen, Dodger catcher, followed him with a drive to left for three bases, scoring Reese and making the count 2 to 1. Davis closed the rally by bouncing to shortstop.

Other details of today's game: Page 16

Russians Report Gains; Coakley Acquittal Asked

The World's Day—October 1, 1941

In Russia: Moscow Claims Russian Gains

Russian successes were claimed by Moscow, which said that 10 days of battling around Leningrad had resulted in 100,000 Nazi fatalities. [Page 9.]

Capture of Poltava, Ukrainian city about 80 miles southwest of the vital Russian defense point at Kharkov, was admitted by the Russians. German dispatches said Nazi troops were approaching Kharkov.

First snowfall of the season was reported by the Moscow radio to have fallen on the southwestern front.

New England: Acquittal of Coakley Sought

William H. Lewis, defense counsel for Daniel H. Coakley, today appealed for acquittal of his client on the grounds that "no proof of bribery or corruption" has been produced against the Councilor at the Senate impeachment trial. [Page 2.]

Drought in New England was not alleviated by last night's .27-inch rain, but more is forecast for tomorrow. [Page 2.]

Bill to improve system of paying workmen for injuries suffered while at their jobs neared action in Massachusetts Legislature. [Page 5.]

Washington: President Seeks Security Expansion

President Roosevelt disclosed plans for extending the social security program by taking in more workers and increasing payroll taxes to curb inflation and ease postwar readjustment. [Page 1.]

The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board approved a $1,250,000,000 expansion of the steel industry to increase capacity by 10,000,000 tons annually. [Financial Page.]

Arms exports licenses issued by the Secretary of State during the eight months ended Aug. 31 totaled $1,316,218,138. Actual exports aggregated $458,700,942. August's shipment was $75,355,726.

When the issue of religious freedom in Russia came up in the President's press conference Mr. Roosevelt called attention to Article 24 of the Russian Constitution, which he said provided for freedom of conscience and freedom of religion and propaganda against religion. [Page 3.]

The Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint against 14 coat and suit manufacturers' associations, the industry's recovery board and International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, charging them with conspiring to monopolize the sale and distribution of women's and children's clothing. [Financial Page.]

Donald M. Nelson, taking over the Eastern gasoline rationing as Priorities Director, issued an order continuing the 10 per cent cut in deliveries to filling stations and applying the restrictions for the first time to taxicabs and delivery trucks.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes told a Senate Committee it had "gravely handicapped" the oil conservation program by reporting there was no actual shortage of gasoline on the eastern seaboard at this time. [Page 8.]

Air and Sea: Luftwaffe, RAF Exchange Raids

German bombers smashed anew at Britain, attacking, according to Nazi reports, Ramsgate, Aberdeen, Hull, Newcastle. [Page 9.]

British bombers crossed the Channel in the direction of Dunkirk and Calais in daylight, following night bombing attacks on Hamburg, Stettin, and Cherbourg. [Page 9.]

In the Orient: Chinese Withdraw From Changsha

Chinese forces withdrew from Changsha, capital of Hunan Province and a gateway to Free China's capital at Chungking. The Japanese invaders in their turn announced intention to withdraw, saying their strategic objective had been attained.

In Czechoslovakia: Germans Execute 58 More

Terrorism in Czechoslovakia increased as the Nazis announced that they had executed an additional 58 persons yesterday. [Page 1.]

Four persons were executed and a fifth sentenced to life imprisonment in the Netherlands for sabotage and espionage, the German Radio heard in New York reported.

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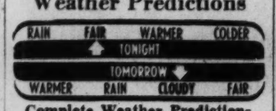

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Massachusetts Facing Record Motor Traffic

About 60,000 more passenger autos and 3,000 more trucks than in '40—Defense big factor.

If traffic jams in downtown Boston seem greater than usual, and the difficulties of edging out of sideroads into main routes demand more driving skill than ever this year, you are right . . . Massachusetts bids fair to end 1941 with the greatest highway traffic volume in its history.

Checking over the registration figures for automobiles as of Sept. 1, the Registry of Motor Vehicles today noted that all types of vehicular movements were up 3 to 10 per cent over last year. There are about 60,000 more passenger cars, and about 3,000 more trucks operating with A and B business classifications on Bay State highways, it is reported.

1,000 Motorcyles Included

In the total registration estimate of 876,535 vehicles of all kinds, including 1,000 motorcycles, there are 106,226 commercial vehcles and 772,285 passenger cars. This is exclusive of the thousands of so-called transfers of registrations from one car to another made during the course of the year.

While the breakdown of figures to ascertain what proportion of Bay State motorists owned new or used cars would take days to compile, automobile distributors on Commonwealth Avenue declare that their used car inventories are the lowest on record. Some of them have only a dozen or more used cars to sell, compared with several hundred last year.

The increased traffic jams are attributed largely to greater earning power through national defense activities. Defense workers are more inclined to buy used cars than new ones.

On an actual count of traffic volume at six checking points, the State Department of Public Works reported a 13.9 per cent increase in the average daily travel as compared with last year.

Soon a Serious Situation

From 1936 to 1939, the net increase in traffic was only 6.41 per cent or 2.14 per cent a year, the report said.

For the first eight months of 1941, compared with the corresponding period in 1940, the report showed traffic increases at these six recording points: East Pittsfield, 15.2 per cent; East Lee, 17.3 per cent; Athol, 12.1 per cent; Sterling, 13 per cent; Topsfield, 11.3 per cent; Fairhaven, 16.3 per cent.

"If this rise is solely due to defense activities," the report says, "the traffic increase can be considered only temporary. However if such increases do continue, a serious situation will shortly occur on several of our highways."

The situation referred to by the report was indicated somewhat in the casualty reports of the Registry showing a 7 per cent rise in accidents on local roads this year. During the first eight months of 1941, a 13.7 per cent fatality increase was noted.

Duce, Nazi at Side, Reviews Retrained Blackshirt Troops

ROME, Oct. 1 (AP)—Premier Mussolini reviewed today four newly formed battalions of Fascist Blackshirt militiamen, whose emblem is his initial, M, and who presumably will be sent to a battlefront.

Il Duce, with Gen. Enno von Rintelen, chief of the German military mission in Italy, beside him, spoke a few words to the soldiers after they had marched past in a ceremony on the outskirts of Rome.

The units are composed mostly of veterans of the Italian-Ethiopian war and the Spanish Civil War, as well as the campaign against Greece last winter.

It was stated that they just had completed further training in Italy "to increase further the possibilities of using them."

British Air Training To Expand Greatly

MONTREAL, Oct. 1 (AP)—Air Minister C. G. Power said in a speech last night that the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan would be extended until the number of schools and airdromes already built would be almost doubled.

Addressing a joint meeting of the St. Lawrence Kiwanis Club and the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, Major Power said a 100 per cent French-Canadian air squadron would be established overseas under a French-Canadian leader as soon as there were sufficient French-speaking pilots ready.

Maine to Montreal Pipe Line Authorized

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 1

President Roosevelt signed a proclamation today granting the right of eminent domain to the Portland Pipe Line Company for construction of a line from South Portland, Maine, through New Hampshire and Vermont to a point on the International Boundary near North Troy, Vt., where it would connect with a line terminating near Montreal.

The pipe line has been started and is designed to cut about 2,000 miles off the ship haul around Nova Scotia and down the St. Lawrence River.

The contract calls for completion of the American part of the line by June 30, 1943.

The right of eminent domain gives the company authority to acquire not in excess of 100 acres in each parcel of land for location of storage tanks and other facilities. It also grants easements on the right of way not exceeding 100 feet in width.

Election Fund Boost Scored In Cambridge

Action of Cambridge City authorities in appropriating $56,000—nearly five times the usual election cost—for conduct of the City's first Plan E election before any definite information regarding probable cost of the election is available was scored by Plan E proponents and others today as "padding the pay roll," "political trickery," and "getting the cart before the horse."

A total of $26,000 has already been set aside for the election, and upon request of the Cambridge Election Commission, the City Council last night gave a first reading to a loan order providing an additional $30,000.

Landis Criticizes

Although the Plan E election, which involves proportional representation voting, is expected to cost somewhat more than election under the Australian ballot system, experience in other "PR" cities does not seem to justify any such jump in Cambridge election costs.

Leading the criticism was Dean James M. Landis, chairman of the Cambridge Plan E Committee,

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

President Ties Price Curb To Social Reform

Plan to add 40 millions to social security list linked with effort to avert boom.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—In characteristic fashion, the Roosevelt Administration has combined two objectives, an effort to halt war inflation on one hand and a typical New Deal social reform on the other, in its decision to widen social security benefits.

The Administration obviously hopes to combine an irresistible political coalition in Congress, including the old-age-pension bloc, groups fearful of inflation, and representatives of poorer states, notably from the South, who want to get larger Federal contributions to security funds.

So comprehensive is the new proposal announced by President Roosevelt Sept. 29 which may add 40,000,000 or more beneficiaries to the social security laws, that its introduction can be described as historic. At the same time, it opens the path to vigorous controversy. While it moves one step closer to the primary objective of the Townsend plan for broader old-age pensions, it does not approach the full goal recommended by the movement. Again Abraham Epstein, Executive Secretary of the American Association for Social Security, has denounced the proposal to mingle security objectives with defense taxes. Opponents of government spending also may attack the proposal.

Barrier to Inflation

On the other hand, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury, advocates use of social security taxes as a barrier to inflation, and Marriner S. Eccles, head of the Federal Reserve Board, in testimony before the House Banking Committee, approved the general program. In some ways the proposal has a family resemblance to that of John Maynard Keynes in Great Britain for "compulsory savings" under which a portion of the workers' pay is frozen for use after the war.

Under the tentative plans in Washington, social security taxes would be increased and benefits extended with the inclusion of a "dismissal wage," roughly equiva-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Nazis Slay 58 More Czechs; Masaryk Hits 'Treason' Charge

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Oct. 1

Fifty-eight more Czech hostages fell under the volleys of German execution squads yesterday to bring the total to at least 88 executed within three days, Berlin announced today.

Those who were killed on the third anniversary of the Munich agreement, whereby Britain and France sacrificed Czechoslovakia in the hope of appeasing Adolf Hitler, were listed in Berlin as a professor, retired Army leaders, Jews, "Communists," and "men of no political importance."

The BBC in broadcasts heard in New York by NBC and CBS reported the 58 new executions ahead of Berlin's announcement. It has done that on three occasions now, and the BBC totaled the Czech dead at 95—to Berlin's 88.

Germany said the hostages were shot because of attempts to overthrow the German-erected protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia.

Jan Masaryk, son of Thomas Masaryk, founder of Czechoslovakia, in a CBS broadcast to the United States last night from London, listed what he termed the real reasons for the executions.

"Production in our factories has gone down as much as 50 per cent. The wrong munition is being sent to the wrong depots, gasoline tanks and guns get fired, the railroad schedule is thoroughly mixed up, and all this is done quietly without fuss and the real guilty parties are impossible to catch, and the general, baker, and candlestick maker pay the price for their fellow patriots.

"And don't make any mistake, they are all patriots."

Mr. Masaryk told Americans that "all our sabotage has nothing to do with any other 'ism' than patriotism, not even Communism.

"A lot of my people and decent people all over Europe are being murdered tonight just because they love their own countries as well as you do yours. It is to a large extent in your hands to determine how long this will go on."

"All decent Czechoslovaks," he declared, "are traitors to Germany's new order. We became prospective traitors—very proud prospective traitors—when the Munich pact was signed without our consent.

"Several of these men who were butchered in Prague were personal friends of mine so you must understand that I feel very sad. . . . I would not be surprised if tomorrow the so-called protectorate would disappear and Bohemia and Moravia will be incorporated into Hitler's Reich.

A Fading Memory in Italy

Eisenstaedt from Pix

Spaghetti on Drying Racks

This picture, taken before the curb of wartime rations gripped Italy, shows one of the Nation's staple food items drying in the village of Torre d'Annunziata, a few miles from Naples.

Knox Says Reign of Law Needs Military Support; War Rations Grip Italy

International

America's Reply to 'Give Us the Tools'

This bomber from the United States is just an item in the aid going to Britain in "constantly increasing proportions" mentioned by Secretary Knox in outlining how Britain and America are uniting to defeat Hitler.

Navy Secretary in talk to lawyers says more than defense is required for peace.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1—Once the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis has been defeated, the United States must join forces to prevent the outbreak of yet another World War, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox told the American Bar Association today in a report on both present and future naval activities.

In his advocacy of the return of the world to a reign of law, Mr. Knox declared that in present circumstances the enforcement of law demands the maintenance of strong military forces.

The Secretary assured the Nation's lawyers that he had "no doubt" that the Nazis would be defeated and he specifically included Japan as well as Italy in this assurance.

He declared that the Navy is "already sweeping the German pirates from the North Atlantic, and bringing to England the products of the arsenal we have set up here," and in outlining future naval activities he said that while the purpose in haying a navy is defensive, "when it comes to fighting the Navy must always act offensively."

More Bases Needed

Mr. Knox indicated that more bases were needed by the Navy for hemispheric safety in both North and South American waters. He explained that the Navy's southernmost base is British Guiana and that accordingly the Navy's operations below the "bulge" of Brazil are limited.

Secretary Knox's call for world leadership coincided with a speech by a prominent Latin American attorney who declared that fears of American annexation of Canada and "intervention" in the affairs of South American countries exists no longer.

Call for Common Defense

Dr. Enrique Gil, Vice-President of the Bar Association of Buenos Aires, told the lawyers that the necessity for common defense of the North American Continent and the development of an enlightened good neighbor policy by the United States in Latin America had eliminated concern that America has aggressive designs on other nations in this Hemisphere.

Appearance of Dr. Gil before the convention was in behalf of working out practical plans for the organized bar of the United States, Canada, and South America to work together for hemispheric solidarity.

Other distinguished jurists booked by the convention to promote good neighborliness included Sir Norman Birkett, an outstanding English barrister, and B. L. McCarthy, Vice-President of the Canadian Bar Association.

Plan of Co-Operation

Already four definite proposals for inter-American bar co-operation, as steps toward strengthening defenses and hemispheric solidarity have been lodged with the Association by the Section on International and Comparative Law, headed by John T. Vance of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Gil opened his plea for a united front on the North American Continent by defining the common rule of law on this hemisphere as being:

To assure civil liberties to the individual as a human being; to maintain order in each commonwealth; and guarantee reciprocal respect and co-operation among the American Nations.

Continental Solidarity

"We should not make continental solidarity a matter of mere novelty or fashion," he said. "The ideal is a lofty one. There are tangible evidences of progress in the task of fostering better relations among our countries. Not alone has this progress been made in commercial and material fields.

"The 'interventionist policy' that was such a bogey in Latin America received its coup de grace at the 1936 Buenos Aires Inter-American Conference for Maintenance of Peace.

"The bogey of 'annexation' which was a disquieting factor in our relations to Canada was disposed of by the Ogdensburg agreement of August, 1940, and by the creation of a joint defense board including members of the staffs of the United States and Canadian Armies.

"Let us point out the mission of the Latin and Anglo-Saxon peoples. Their destinies are not convergent or divergent, but they run in parallel lines interdependently and complementing each other."

As a further step toward inter-American bar co-operation the committee headed by Mr. Vance recommended to the Association's

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Partial text of Knox speech Page 10.

Italy Expected to Bear Ration Burden Stoically

First of two articles by the former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on the current tightening of Fascist and German discipline on the Italian people.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At long last, the full force of wartime rationing struck the Italian people today. In accordance with decrees announced last week end, virtually all staple purchases in the daily life of an Italian will be available only in drastically limited amounts, by ration card, beginning today.

To the Italians, this is a disaster. Most of them knew it was coming. Since the onset of the war they had pessimistically expected the worst. But the actual announcement that stringent food and clothing allowances would be set in the next fortnight, coming to a people which has few luxuries, but lives the comfortable life, which takes unkindly to discipline for the benefit of a war it did not want, has been a shock. The carefully restrained American news dispatches from Rome give abundant confirmation of this to the close reader.

To the outside observer, however, the significance of the event is quite different. There is nothing remarkable in the fact that rationing should come; it is little short of extraordinary that it should come to Italy so late.

Reckoning Comes

Nearly a year and four months after Signor Mussolini declared war, more than two long years since Germany invaded Poland, a full wartime economy finally settled in on the Italian people. After Germany in particular, and now most of Europe, had been denied fruits and fats, soap and clothing to a rigorous degree, and Italy had been living comfortably under skeleton rations, the reckoning comes only at this late date.

Italy remains the paradox of this war from the economic point of view. With a grasping Germany dominating its smaller Axis partner, with Italy's armies defeated in the field, the Germans only now are catching up with the Italian standard of living.

There are two salient questions to be answered. Why the delay? And what does the rationing mean to the future of Italy?

A fortnight before I left Rome last spring, Dr. Karl Clodius and his staff of expert German economic negotiators were quartered at the Eden Hotel, trying to get more food out of Italy. An Austrian friend of mine, who knew Dr. Clodius, inquired how things were going.

Hoarding All Along Line

Dr. Clodius threw up his hands in what, for a German, was a particularly expressive gesture. "These Italians are such bad administrators," he exclaimed. "Their whole food system functions haphazardly. There is hoarding from the farmers all along the line. It is exceptionally difficult to extract anything from them."

There was more than a suspicion among foreign press correspondents that Dr. Clodius' troubles were not purely mechanical. There were a number of Italian officials, we knew, who were passing the word around that food and supplies should be bought and hidden from sight, so the Germans wouldn't get them.

Meanwhile the Germans were going easy on their Italian allies on order from the Reichsführer himself, so we were told. They preferred to avoid antagonizing Italian officials and people more than necessary by requisitioning Italian goods. Indeed, all last winter German coal mines and trains supplied the fuel to keep Italy warm without getting anything like a corresponding return in the form of Italian goods.

Hence Italy was left to enjoy its rich orchards and crops while Ger-

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

Counsel for Coakley in Final Plea Claims Efforts to Prove Guilt Have Failed

Lewis Pleads For Acquittal Of Coakley

The three-hour Lewis argument reached an emotional conclusion when both Mr. Lewis and Councilor Coakley sobbed as the defense committed the case tto the Senate Court.

Mr. Lewis pleaded that the Senate "send us down the hill together arm in arm, as happy as we were in the prime of our manhood."

Throughout the Lewis speech, Councilor Coakley sat outside the enclosure where the defense and prosecution have their table. With him were his two daughters, both of whom have attended every session of the Senate trial. The Councilor kept his eyes fastened upon his friend and counsel during the argument.

Attorney General Bushnell was absent during the entire morning, having made his excuses to Mr. Lewis prior to opening of the morning session. Prosecution was represented by Judge Frederick A. Crafts, special assistant Attorney General, and Jacob Lewiton, Assistant Attorney General, remained in the chamber taking notes.

Mr. Lewis told the Senators that they could disregard all the testimony in the case by Mr. Coakley and take the record of the Managers alone, and "I submit there is no evidence on which you could find the defendant guilty upon the articles here."

Claiming that "no proof of bribery or corruption" has been produced against Councilor Daniel H. Coakley before the Senate impeachment court, and that "first and last responsibility" for pardons rests with the Governor and not the Governor's Council, William H. Lewis, chief defense counsel, in his closing argument today appealed for the acquittal of his client of charges involving alleged pardon irregularities.

The Lewis closing argument will end the case for the defense after which Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, trial prosecutor, will deliver the arguments for the House Board of Managers, designed to clinch the charges against the veteran Democratic politician.

Wide Search On For Missing Child

CONWAY, N. H., Oct. 1 (AP)—Police attempted today to locate a former convict on "suspicion of kidnaping" as a search through woodlands failed to reveal any trace of five-year-old Pamela Hollingworth, missing since she wandered from a picnic three days ago.

County Solicitor Burnham Davis told the man on the night of Sept. 29 to report to High Sheriff James Welch the next day for questioning, but the man did not do so.

State Police Superintendent George A. Colbraith said the man, recently employed as a laborer near here, was known to have been in the vicinity of White Lodge Forest reservation Sept. 28 when the girl disappeared from her parents' sight while playing there.

A detachment of 100 soldiers of the 240th Coast Artillery, Portland, Maine, joined the searching party, already consisting of 100 Fort Devens, Mass., troops as well as Forest Rangers, police and volunteers.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
This is blanket time! Our renewal process is approved by those who are particular.
Beau 1790

By a Staff Photographer

New Kind of "Recruiting Office" Opens

An office of the British Civilian Technical Corps was opened at 185 Devonshire Street, Boston, today, to enroll United States citizens for technical work in the British Empire. The corps is described as a non-military body of paid volunteer craftsmen to maintain and repair equipment used by the Naval, Military, and Air Forces of the British and their Allies. Left to right: Arthur C. Gernes, Chairman of the Regional Labor Supply Committee of the Office of Production Management; Gerald Tyrrell, British Consul in Boston; Reginald C. Foster, New England Regional Director of the Civilian Technical Corps, and Campbell Patterson, Deputy Chairman of the British Ministry of Transport.

Night Rainfall Not Enough To Ease Drought

Severe drought conditions persisted today in New England after last night's slight .27-inch rainfall, leaving water supplies in some New England areas lowest in 50 years, the Weather Bureau in Boston reported, promising at the same time another slight rain for Thursday night.

The rain which fell last nigh was hardly enough to moisten the top soil and brought "no cessation of drought conditions," the Bureau said this morning.

During the past week there has been "an almost total absence of measurable precipitation from Virginia and the Eastern Ohio Valley northward," the forecasters said.

By way of contrast, some North Carolina localities, hard hit by droughts in the past decade, have showed the wettest season so far, in more than 40 years, it was being pointed out.

The Thursday night rainfall over New England is not expected to bring any more rain then fell during last night's showers.

Only one location in New England received any appreciable amount of rainfall last night. That was New Haven, where drought conditions were alleviated by 1.35 inches of rain.

Weather officials explained that a change of air mass is taking place over New England today, bringing dryer and cooler air with clearing skies over southern districts tonight, but with no pronounced fall in temperature.

Sea Food Workers Strike for More Pay

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 1 (AP)—Approximately 200 members of the New Bedford Sea Food Workers Union, American Federation of Labor, struck today against six filleting companies and two fish buying firms, demanding a nine-cent-an-hour wage increase which would bring pay to about 60 cents an hour. Originally another company was involved, but it signed an agreement with the union today.

Cambridge Election Fund Rise Stirs Ire of Plan E Supporters

Continued from Page 1

who, in a moderately-worded statement, strongly questioned the action.

"I have not had a basis to examine in detail the estimates on which the appropriation has been asked," said Mr. Landis, "but it seems doubtful that such an increase is necessary. Certainly neither the Council nor the Election Commission can have a basis for judgment on the expenditure necessary before the Commission has discharged its long-delayed responsibility of selecting a competent and experienced director of the count, and, with his assistance and advice, of promulgating the regulations necessary for the conduct of the election."

Charging that the Commission is "putting the cart before the horse," Councillor Henry D. Winslow, a Plan E proponent, pointed out that there is still no director of the count and asserted that his own study of the 1941 budget had convinced him there is already enough money available, without the $30,000 requested last night, to conduct the election.

Soughton Bell, president of the Cambridge Taxpayers Association, accused "politicians" of "trying to use the taxpayers cash to buy votes for themselves and their friends," and recalled the parallel example that Cambridge street department pay rolls have had a way of expending markedly just before elections.

Padding Charged

Citing figures from elections at Hamilton, Ohio, where "PR" is in use, Mr. Bell charged "padding the pay roll with 100 extra election day employees in the political pay-off."

Although in its request to the Council, the Commission itemized proposed use of the $30,000 to include $15,000 "for personnel," Harry Penniman, secretary and member of the Commission, said today that the Commission had not yet determined how long it would take to count the ballots, and therefore had not decided whether to pay the counters on a per diem of $10 or on a piece-work basis.

Observers further recalled that the size of the fee for a director of the count depends somewhat upon whether an outside expert is imported or a local man is chosen. Agitators for appointment of a local man have urged this course as a means of saving money.

The crucial question of who shall direct the counting meanwhile hung in the balance as the Election Commission went into session.

The question of appointing a director of the count threw the Council meeting into an uproar last night when the last item on the Council calendar, a resolve asking the Election Commission to appoint a director "who has had practical experience as a director of the count or similar office in a municipal election," was reached.

Mass Walkout

A motion to adjourn was quickly made by Councilor Thomas M. McNamara, plan exponent, and before Chairman Francis L. Sennott could ask for a vote, most of the Councilors staged a mass walkout. Councilors Henry D. Winslow, Edward A. Crane, and Haven Parker were the only ones left in the Chamber.

While some members of the Council, standing just outside the doors to the Chamber, poked in their heads and taunted, "How about it, Winslow?" and "Got a quorum, Winslow," Councilor Winslow and the others demanded that the City messenger be sent out to get a quorum. This procedure was tried, and failed, and Chairman Sennott then declared the meeting adjourned for lack of a quorum.

Previously Councilor Daniel Finn had attacked Plan E and predicted an increase in the tax rate resulting from the high cost of elections. Councilor Francis J. Roche gave new life to reports that a deal had been made to appoint C. Brendon Noonan, Chairman of the Election Commission, as director of the count, by asserting that Mr. Noonan was qualified for this post after a trip to Cincinnati and other Plan E cities. Councilor McNamara had also levied criticism at Plan E and asserted it was being furthered "by a small group who seek to gain control of the City."

Plan E was adopted by Cambridge voters by an overwhelming majority at last November's election.

Wool Imports Still Soaring

Nearly 10 times as much raw wool was brought into Boston last week from overseas, as came in during the corresponding week a year ago, it was disclosed today by the Boston office of the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service.

The figures for last week were 4,052,600 pounds, compared with 418,266 pounds for the same week in 1940.

Total wool imports at Boston since July 1—start of the Federal fiscal year—were 109,642,300 pounds against 24,449,099 pounds for the corresponding period last year.

FALL NEWS in those hard-to-get
SWISS SHOES
We were doubtful that we would be able to get these famous imports again, but here they are, with the same comfortable lasts and incomparable Swiss craftsmanship. Black, brown or bluejacker.
Sandal $12.95
Tie $11.95
Oxford $12.75
Thayer McNeil
47 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
and Wellesley Square

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public concert by the Boston WPA Band, John Jacobson conducting. On the Mall, Boston Common, at 7 p. m.

Open House week of the Boston Center for Adult Education. "What Every American Should Know" will be discussed by Dr. Henry A. Murray, Professor of Psychology at Harvard University, at 8 p. m. At 5 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily through Friday.

Open House week at the Huntington Avenue Young Men's Christian Association. Tonight's events include Association School Night, 8 p. m.; men's conditioning class in the gymnasium, 8 p. m.; Camera Club demonstration of Enlarging, 8 p. m., and demonstration of fencing in the gymnasium, 8 p. m.

Hamid-Morton Shrine Circus, for the benefit of needy children in Boston, under the auspices of Aleppo Temple. Among the features are the "Lone Ranger," the Wallendas' aerial act, clowns, and many others. At Boston Garden, through Saturday, at 8:30 p. m.; matinees Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 2:30 p. m. Tickets, 60, 85 cents and $1. Children, 25 cents.

Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "A Survey of Glass" by Mrs. Tanner at 11 a. m.

Luncheon conducted by the Pan American Society of Massachusetts. Guest of honor will be Señor Sergio Huneeus Lavin of Santiago, Chile, Director of the Latin-American Bureau of the League of Red Cross Societies. At the Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, at 12:30 p. m. Tickets may be obtained at the Society's headquarters, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge.

Free public concert by the Boston WPA Band, John Jacobson conducting. On the Mall, Boston Common, at 1 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Madeleine Brooks, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. Fenway Court, Boston at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Stores Rushed In August Rise Of N. E. Trade

New England business activity continued at a merry clip in August, holding at its July level and moving substantially higher than the corresponding month last year, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston announced today in its monthly report.

Department store and apparel shops reported sales 31.8 per cent higer than a year ago, with the cumulative total for the first eight months of the current year 17.4 per cent ahead of last year.

Mills consumed 100,441 bales of cotton during the month, an increase of 37.8 per cent over August, 1940. Production of boots and shoes reached 15,716,000 pairs, a 9.5 per cent increase over last year. The production for the first eight months of the current year was estimated at 118,161,000 pairs, exceeding that of the corresponding period of 1940 by 21.9 per cent.

Construction contracts for the month totaled $48,529,000, as compared with $25,724,000 in August, 1940, total construction contracts awarded in the first eight months amounted to $296,751,000, an increase of 54.6 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago.

Living costs in September were five and a half per cent higher than a year ago and one and a quarter per cent higher than in August, the Massachusetts Division on the Necessaries of Life has reported in a survey.

The Division's index showed increases in the average prices of clothing, coal, fuel oil, meats and food, with the exception of potatoes and onions.

Cambridge Trade Officials Elected

Harry R. Chapman, Vice-President and Sales Manager of the New England Confectionary Company, was elected President of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this week.

Other officers for the ensuing year are: Vice-President, Robert Tonon, President of the Peter Gray Corporation; Treasurer, Arthur P. Morley, Treasurer of The Hampshire Press, Inc., and editor of the Chamber publication, "The Magazine of Cambridge"; and Clerk, Dr. James J. Lawlor, President of the East Cambridge Emergency Hospital.

The new officers will be introduced during the annual dinner of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Continental, Oct. 8.

Huntington Ave. Five-Cent Bus Line

A new Boston Elevated bus line giving service with a five-cent fare between Park Square and Brigham Circle via Huntington Avenue will be put into experimental operation next Saturday, the Elevated has announced. Established under a special 60-day permit, the line is to be continued indefinitely if it pays its way. Introduction of the service follows vigorous agitation by City Councilors Perlie Dyar Chase and William A. Carey, whose districts will be benefited.

United States Army Signal Corps

Master Sergeant John Leschena

This Pittsfield, Mass., youth at 20 years of age is said to be the youngest Master Sergeant in the United States Army. He enlisted March 1, 1939, and won his stripes after only two and a half years of service. Sergeant Leschena is Chief Clerk in the Corps Area Surgeon's office at the Boston Army Base.

Great Flock of Over 300 Planes To Test Air Warning System

Defense News in Brief

New England Air Raid Tests — More than 300 aircraft, including latest type bombers and pursuit planes, will submit civilian and military air warning systems to a severe test under mock combat conditions next week in widespread air maneuvers ranging from New England to the Carolinas.

Thousands of civilians—5,200 in Massachusetts alone—will man warning stations during the air maneuvers which will be on a larger scale than the initial tests made last winter. Harbor defenses, antiaircraft artillery and searchlight batteries along much of the New England coast will be brought into action during the week from Oct. 9 to 16.

The maneuvers will be under the direction of the Air Corps Interceptor Command at Mitchel Field, Long Island, and officers estimate that participating planes will fly more than 1,000,000 miles during the eight days of the tactics.

Original plans of the air Corps call for limitation of activity to daylight hours except in the New York and Norfolk regions, but officials of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety said today it was possible that the New England area might undergo night testing.

New England air bases will play a major part in the exercises with planes operating from Westover Field, Chicopee, Mass., and from Windsor Locks, Conn., as well as from the Boston Airport, Hillgrove Airport near Providence, and Trumbell Field, Groton, Conn.

Yankee Division Nears South — Two columns of 26th Division troops looked forward to warmer weather today in the third leg of their motorized trek to the Carolinas for extensive war games from Oct. 6 to Nov. 30.

Most of the 15,000 men wore overcoats, collars turned up, when they reached bivouacs in Maryland late yesterday after completing the second leg, one column from Wetsport, Conn., and another from Peekskill, N. Y., in a biting cold wind.

The first two days of the four-day trip from Camp Edwards on Cape Cod ended without serious accident or incident, Division headquarters announced.

Column "A," following a shore route, bivouacked last night at Bel Air, Md., and column "B," traveling an inland route, camped at Hanover, Md. Starting at 6 a. m. today, column "A" was bound for Petersburg, Va., and column "B" for Farmville Va.

Most of the column "A" soldiers were ready for sleep instead of entertainment on reaching Bel Air having set out unusually early after a bivouac of only six hours, in order to cross the George Washington bridge between New York and New Jersey ahead of the heavy morning traffic.

Troops Left Behind — Despite the fact that the departure of the 26th Division reduced the manpower at Camp Edwards to its lowest strength since the Division went there early this year, there are still about 4,500 soldiers on duty. Units remaining at the Cape Cod cantonment include: Troops of the 1114th Corps Area Service Command; Station Hospital; 36th Coast Artillery Brigade Headquarters; 26th Division provisional guard; Company D, 54th Quartermaster Regiment; 208th Coast Artillery, Anti-aircraft; and the 369th Coast Artillery Anti-aircraft (Negro).

Newton Fire Bomb Drill—More than 2,000 persons assembled at Dickinson Stadium, Newtonville, last night to attend the final session of the Newton Air Raid Precautions School and to witness a demonstration of the proper methods of extinguishing incendiary bombs such as are being dropped on European cities today. Included in the audience were about 1,200 members of the ARP School—men and women who will play a vital role in the civilian defense of Newton in the event of an emergency. John M. Bierer, Chairman of the Newton Council on Public Safety, and William V. Fawcett, Chief Air Raid Warden, gave brief talks in which they stressed the importance of the volunteer workers who have enlisted in the air raid warden service. Twenty-four incendiaries were set off and extinguished by experts who demonstrated that sand and a chemical powder known as G-1 were the most effective. A drill by the Red Cross Motor Corps of Boston was a highlight of the evening.

Air Cadet Refresher Course—New England youths lacking necessary college credits for Army Aviation Cadet appointment may enroll in a "refresher" course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology which begins Nov. 1, Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, First Corps Area Recruiting Officer, announced today. The course, sponsored by the State Department of Education, Division of University Extension, is designed to prepare applicants for the Aviation Cadet examination of Feb. 11, 1942.

Tobin Protests Boston Car Rates

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's demands that compulsory automobile liability insurance rates in Boston for 1942 be reduced below the $53.70 level of 1941 are expected to be a feature of the Oct. 16 public hearing on the rates tentatively announced by Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance.

While numerous cities in Massachusetts received substantial reductions, ranging as high as $6.30 for Chelsea, Boston's rate remains at $59.70. If Mayor Tobin can produce sufficient evidence to prove that the Boston rate should be lowered, the decision may be made after the Oct. 16 hearing at the State Public Works Building.

The Mayor said the City would present its case at the hearing. Further, he ordered an investigation into the rate situation "because it seems to me that with the reduction in serious auto accidents in the city, despite a 12 per cent increase in registrations, the car owners of the city are entitled to a reduction in their insurance rates."

It is also expected that representatives from the 11 communities which experienced rate increases will present protests at the hearing.

'Secret' of Knox Is Revealed As Trip to the 'Bahama Bases'

Log of the Port of Boston

Repercussions of the launching of the 35,000-ton battleship Massachusetts at Quincy last week.

After his stirring address at the shipyard, Secretary of the Navy Knox was asked by an inquiring reporter where his next move would take him. The reply was "It's a naval secret." But the "cat got out of the bag" when the Associated Press only two days later reported from Bermuda that he had arrived there "to inspect United States Defense bases in this British colony." How about it, Frank; are there bases there?

Despite warnings that the launching might send high waves on the shores of Fore River, a score or more of men and women who gathered on the shore in the shipyard, near the launching ways, got an unexpected bath. The huge bulk "pushed" water several feet on the shore, and witnesses from nearby small boats said several people were "up to their neck" in water for a moment.

Coast Guard Subs

In preparation for service on the mid-Atlantic weather observation stations, the lake-type steamer John J. O'Hagan is being reconditioned today at an East Boston shipyard. The craft, recently turned over to the Navy, is one of six that are to act as substitutes for Coast Guard cutters now doing weather patrol work but urgently needed elsewhere. The O'Hagan is expected to be at the local yard from six to eight weeks, while being overhauled and having necessary equipment installed. Three of the others have arrived at Boston or are now due, having loaded iron ore at Wabana, N. F., en route from the lakes to the Atlantic. The J. Floyd Massey, Jr., was the first to arrive. She is now at Baltimore. The Saginaw came in last week, and the Aetna is due at Boston shortly. Still to come are the John Gehm, and the Lake Chelan. They will replace the cutters Tampa, Mojave, Bibb, Spencer, Hamilton, and Duane.

Bowling League

Shippers, exporters, importers and traffic executives comprising the membership of the Traffic Club of New England have planned a Bowling League for the coming season, with matches to start the middle of October and run through next March. The decision was made to repeat the plan of last year owing to wide popularity of the tournaments last season, according to John T. Lang, export manager of the S. S. Pierce Co., who is chairman of the Bowling Committee.

Propeller Device

The reason one vessel is a better performer than others of her type lies in the fact that the propeller of the good performer is nearer perfect than those of the others in opinion of I. D. Eby, superintendent engineer of Moore-McCormack Lines, who has just patented in the United States and Great Britain an unusual device to detect excessive metal left on propellers. The recording pitchometer, as the device is known, enables propellers to be finished to greater accuracy than in general practice, he said. In one case, Mr. Eby found it necessary to take almost two barrels of bronze chippings from a four-bladed 17-foot diameter propeller which had been in service six years.

Battleship Being Rushed to Completion

Official United States Navy

U. S. S. Massachusetts

Working crews at the Fore River Shipyard are working in shifts day and night without cease fitting the giant battleship for active service with the Navy's fighting fleet. The vessel is shown berthed at her pier in the Bethlehem Steel Company's yard at Quincy, Mass. The children of Massachusetts have been called upon by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to join in presenting a gift for the battleship, which the Governor described as "the most powerful and modern war vessel ever built in the United States.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, cooler than last night with the lowest temperature in the middle 50's; Thursday fair followed by increasing cloudiness late in the day; moderate west to northwest winds backing to west to southwest Thursday.

Maine: Fair in the south portion and cloudy with occasional light showers in the north portion tonight. Thursday fair; cooler in the southwest portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair but with considerable cloudiness tonight and Thursday, cooler tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and cooler tonight. Thursday fair with increasing cloudiness late in the day.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh west to northwest winds diminishing to moderate tonight and backing to west to southwest Thursday. Weather fair tonight and Thursday except clearing east of Bar Harbor tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	66	New York	69	69
Chicago	46	65	Norfolk	72	72
Denver	46	77	Philadelphia	70	70
Kansas City	51	64	St. Louis	56	71
Los Angeles	69	83	San Francisco	56	78
Miami	80	88	Washington	70	70
New Orleans	75	89			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 1.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:17 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Thursday, 3:51 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:37 p. m.

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Senator Has 11-Point Plan Of America's Peace Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—America's peace aims are beginning to receive significant Congressional attention.

The first detailed declaration of postwar policy by a member of the Senate advocates an alliance with the democracies of Europe in order to ward off another world war and indorses the use of economic sanctions against any future aggressor.

Taking this initiative to lay down "the minimum peace aims of the United States" is Senator James M. Mead (D), of New York, who urges that America must not again let the peace go by default but must exercise its decisive power in behalf of maintaining world peace after this war is won.

Specific Program

Senator Mead outlines the following specific program for the United States.

1. We want the chance for a stabilized competitive economy here under which all of our citizens may enjoy employment opportunities and social security so that our democracy may continue to function.

2. We want to continue our "good neighbor" policy with the Latin-American nations, and to enjoy with them the economic and social advantages of democracy.

3. We should maintain our present policy in the Orient and insist that Britain recognize and encourage the independence of China. We should oppose any future British policy which would appease or encourage Japanese aggression in the Far East.

4. We should co-operate with Great Britain in a long-scale endeavor to prevent destructive trade wars in the future. We will insist on a termination, once and for all, of the tendency of nations with colonial empires to discriminate against nations without colonies. Trade with the empire must yield to trade with all.

5. We should cultivate an alliance with the democracies of Europe to ward off future imperialistic exploitation anywhere in the world. We should insist, with "teeth" in the agreement, that all peaceful nations, large or small, have equal oportunities for access to world markets and to raw materials.

6. We shall seek an agreement with other democracies to join us in applying economic pressure against any future aggressor dictatorships which may mushroom in Europe, America, or elsewhere.

7. We should insist that Great Britain cease to have any secret or military or territorial commitments on the continent of Europe. With the friendship of the Americas, Britain should no longer consider it an obligation to maintain a balance of power in Europe. If smaller nations in Europe wish to unite in protection against larger powers, let that be their policy but an outside power should not attempt to enforce such a policy on them nor dictate their internal systems of government.

8. Make it the crystal-clear policy of the United States, Great Britain, and the democracies, that they propose that all nationals of all countries have a homeland in which they may live without external interference; provide a permanent homeland for the Jews in Palestine; establish an independent state in Africa for its natives.

9. Renew international efforts to establish permanent means for the peaceful arbitration of disputes between nations. To neglect these efforts would be to discard as futile the hope that wars may ever be banished from the earth.

Burden of Armament

10. Reach an agreement by which the heavy burden of armament can be greatly reduced.

11. The United States should have permanent rights to air and naval bases on all European-owned islands in the Caribbean area; also at Newfoundland, the Bahamas, Bermuda, and the Guineas. The transfer of Greenland to the United States should be secured by negotiation.

Senator Mead holds that these policies are the very least for which the United States should strive and he timed his statement to coincide with the discussions of peace aims and postwar planning now being held in London by both the Allied representatives and by the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Stimson Defends Big Army; Limit on Arms for Export

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—The United States Army is still neither large enough nor sufficiently well-trained for the tremendous task before it and there are no present plans either to reduce its size or to strip it of equipment for export abroad, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today.

The Secretary declared that the responsibilities of the Army were enormous, that it must guard not only continental United States but also a vast ring of fortresses from Iceland to Alaska, and it was possible that future judgment would say that the Army was too small but not too large.

The Stimson statement is seen as designed to head off a strong body of opinion here which holds that American arms will be of more value to this country if used on the British and Russian fronts and which believes that the country might better concentrate on the development of a small, but highly mechanized army, in contradistinction to a large, less-mechanized force.

Total Strength 1,582,000

The latest War Department figures, issued today, show that there is a grand total of 1,582,000 men under arms, 705,000 of these being Selective Service trainees. This over-all figure is a drop of approximately 15,000 from those given out several weeks ago, due to the release of a number of selectees above the age of 27.

Secretary Stimson pointed out that the present American Army is no larger than that of Belgium and the Netherlands at the time of their swift defeat at the hands of the Wehrmacht. He contrasted the situation in this country, where only 1.4 per cent of the population had been enrolled in the Army, with that of the Low Countries, where approximately 8 per cent of the population was in uniform.

"One could hardly say that we have become militarized by what we have done so far," he said. "We have certainly not erred on the side of making our army too large. Future judgment may be that we made it too small."

Heavy Tanks Due

Particular interest was attached to the Secretary's announcement that on Oct. 3 the first of the Army's new, heavy tanks would roll out of the Eddystone, Pa., plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Company.

He said that the tank, which is badly needed both here and in Great Britain to say nothing of Russian requirements, weighs 60 tons and was described by the Secretary as equal in speed to the medium, 28-ton tank and of proven maneuverability.

This tank has been a long time in development and it will be some time, according to industrial informants, before it is ready for mass production. At the present time, American industry is turning out a fairly large number of the 13-ton fight tanks and a considerably smaller number of the 28-tonners. Solid production of the latter began only this summer.

Transfer of Officers

Taking up the subject of the reported "purge" of Army officers, Secretary Stimson said that a number of men would be replaced or transferred and asked newspapers not to emphasize names and not to treat the "purge" sensationally.

He explained that overdrawn publicity on the subject could make it both a personal tragedy to the officers involved and a danger to the morale of the Army.

The Secretary refused to say whether the Army had taken over control of the American occupation forces in Iceland but did confirm the fact that the original plan called for Army control as soon as a sufficient number of Army units had arrived there. The original expedition was in command of a Marine Corps officer.

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Nazi Peace Project: A New Vaterland

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (AP)—An ocean liner to be named the Vaterland is being constructed by Germany to compete for the Atlantic blue ribbon once peace comes, according to Erich Glodschey, naval expert of Adolf Hitler's newspaper, Völkischer Beobachter.

A huge ship of the same name fell into American hands in the World War and was renamed the Leviathan.

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Soaring on Silent Wings

Wide World

'Gliding Center of America'

Scene at Elmira, N. Y., where the twelfth national soaring contest was held early in the summer. Picture shows hangars, administration buildings, and the "take-off" hill from which place there is a 750-foot drop to the valley floor. A Schweizer two-place glider is seen in flight.

Defense and Canning Boost Employment

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 1

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reports that total non-agricultural employment in August amounted to 39,542,000, representing an increase of 3,640,000 since August, 1940.

The Secretary told her press conference that the rising volume of employment was due in a large measure to the continuing expansion of defense production, along with a greater than usual increase in the canning industry, as a result of Army and Navy purchases and Government buying under the Lend-Lease program.

Longshoremen's Arbiter Backs Bridges' Status

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP)—Wayne L. Morse, Pacific Coast arbitrator for the longshoremen's contract, said yesterday that "all interested parties and citizens should accept" the recommendation that Harry Bridges be deported "unless and until a higher court reverses the deportation findings."

The Department of Justice released in Washington Sept. 29 a report by Judge Charles Brown Sears, special examiner in deportation hearings, who found that Mr. Bridges, the C. I. O. longshoremen's leader, had been affiliated with Communists and should be deported under the immigration laws.

Mr. Morse, interviewed in Chicago where he is presiding over hearings by President Roosevelt's emergency fact finding board in the railroad wage dispute, said:

"It has always been my position that the status and rights of Mr. Bridges should be determined by judicial processes and not by extra legal pressure devices.

"A judicial tribunal functioning in accordance with our system of law has rendered an opinion upon the basis of a court record made within the jurisdiction of that tribunal.

"It is my opinion that all interested parties and citizens should accept and abide by that decision unless and until a higher court reverses the deportation findings."

In Washington the C. I. O. announced that it would continue to fight the deportation of Harry Bridges, its California director.

Mrs. Roosevelt Sees Long Task

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—There is "no such thing today as business as usual, life as usual, or play as usual," in the opinion of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt told about 2,000 people at a knit-for-defense tea yesterday that she believed every volunteer who undertook some work at this time would feel a responsibility to the entire emergency situation.

"Perhaps we will have to do things we have never done before," she said, "but we must keep on doing them because I think this emergency will not come to an end when war ceases in Europe. The destruction of war must be repaired."

Army Builds Glider Force For Silent Attack by Night

WASHINGTON (AP)—Silent attack by air from great heights is the newest war weapon under development by the Army.

For years Army Air Corps officers have watched skilled pilots take gliders up to 10,000 feet or more and sail on wings of the wind for hundreds of miles. Many have remarked: "There is one of the answers to combined air and ground maneuvers."

Unfortunately, however, there was no money to develop this new air arm.

Now they are hurrying to develop it in the least possible time. More than 20 officers have been trained by experienced glide pilots at Elmira, N. Y., and Big Meadow, Va., in the art of flying without a prop—and it is an art—and more are going to school each month. The Army has ordered an undisclosed number of motorless planes.

Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, former chief of the Air Corps, said recently the Army will "have a glider force second to none and we will have it when we need it."

These are no ordinary gliders or sailplanes such as those which sportsmen fling around the sky in sheer enjoyment. They are business ships weighing 5,000 pounds or more fully loaded. They are capable of carrying a squad of men with full equipment—250 pounds a man including parachutes—for distances up to 200 miles, perhaps more, depending on the wind and the skill of the pilot. Sixty-three per cent of a glider's weight is devoted to pay load since engines, fuel, oil, and tanks are eliminated.

As a result, twice as many parachute troops can be carried in a glider as are carried in an airplane. They can be scattered over a wide area as the glider swoops down, or be landed as a group.

In daytime, the glider is a good target for anti-aircraft batteries because it has no reserve power to climb out of range or avoid enemy fighters. However, it can glide silently into a key area at night and there is little danger of a man being hurt, even if the ship crashes. Gliders land at 30 miles an hour or less and, barring a headon contact with a tree, the men would suffer little more than bruises.

Towed by Plane

Single-place gliders and soaring planes are launched with a tow car or fast winch to whip them into the air. Troop-carrying gliders, however, are towed into the air in a glider train by a plane with a high-powered motor—one of the trickiest jobs in aviation for the pilot of the towing ship. Frank Hawks brought glider towing into reality in 1930 when he flew from San Diego, Calif., to New York at the tail end of a tow rope.

It is possible to tow two or more fully-loaded gliders up to 10,000 feet with sufficiently high-powered planes, such as the new four-motored bombers. Then, over enemy territory, glider pilots slip the towing cable and drift down while the bomber proceeds on its mission.

Britain's Royal Air Force is experimenting with gliders which could cross the English Channel into France. The silent invaders, working in co-ordination with water-borne troops, long-range artillery fire, bombers and fighter planes sweeping across from England, might be able to accomplish what Germany says cannot be done—the invasion of France, Norway, and the Low Countries.

Both American and English fliers believe that machine-gun bullets from a fighter plane probably would not be able to shoot down a glider unless control cables were cut, the pilot killed, or the tail shot off. Even under attack, it could sweep smoothly to earth or dodge into clouds, which are the natural fueling place for a glider in using upward-moving currents to climb.

Reich and Gliders

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—A former German Army officer told a Senate committee that more than 80 per cent of all the Reich's military pilots had received their initial training in gliders.

This testimony was given yesterday by Frank P. Wisbar, motion picture producer and director, who left Germany in 1939 after being active for many years with development of gliding and soaring in that country.

Mr. Wisbar appeared before a Senate labor subcommittee considering legislation to provide an American glider pilot training program.

Under the Treaty of Versailles, Mr. Wisebar said, Germans were prevented from flying motor-powered planes, so glider flying was developed, starting with some 50 pilots using craft made from broomsticks and paper.

The program grew with the aid of secret Army and Navy funds, the witness related, and was taken up by the Nazi Party as part of its youth movement. The result was that 18,000 pilots and 30,000 mechanics were trained annually, for the last 10 years.

This testimony followed the report that the Air Corps was testing new two-place training gliders which permit an instructor to fly with a student aviator.

The XTG-2, which has a wing span of about 52 feet and weighs about 860 pounds, is under test at Wright Field, Ohio. It is manufactured by the Schweizer Aircraft Corporation, Elmira, N. Y.

The other model, designated XTG-1 is undergoing preliminary tests at the plant of the Frankford Sailplane Company, Joliet, Ill. It has a wing span of 46 feet and weighs about 790 pounds.

British Sign Pact With Pan American

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—An agreement has been completed between the British Government and Pan American Airways of Africa, Ltd., a subsidiary of Pan American Airways, for operation of an air transport service between West Africa and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Secretary for Air, announced today.

The agreement was necessary, it was added, to enable Pan American Airways to discharge obligations with the United States Government for ferrying aircraft across the South Atlantic and Africa.

President Vivifies Loss When Ship Is Sunk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—President Roosevelt today laid before the Nation a graphic account of what it means, both to the United States and to Great Britain, when a Nazi torpedo finds its mark.

More than a ship is sunk. The vital foodstuffs and the urgent weapons cannot be simply lifted from the shelves of the American arsenal and put on another freighter. They must again be ordered and grown or produced. Weeks of delay have been caused. Weeks of production have been dissipated. So the President explained.

Analyzing at his mid-week press conference the specific cargo of the Pink Star, the American merchantman recently sent to the bottom by an Axis U-boat off Iceland, he said that the loss was equivalent to the following:

1. Enough cheddar cheese to feed three and a half million laborers for one week on the current British ration. This amount of cheese would represent the milk output of 2,000 cows for one year.

2. Powdered milk equivalent to 320,000 quarts of fresh milk. Also evaporated milk equal to 1,250,000 quarts of fresh liquid or the annual production of a herd of 300 cows.

3. Sufficient orange juice concentrate to supply the Vitamin C requirement of 91,000 persons for 12 days.

4. Pork products representing 8,000 hogs.

5. Lard representing the quantity from 87,000 hogs.

6. Corn products representing the output of 600 tilled acres.

7. Enough tractors to have plowed 715 acres a day.

8. Sufficient mechanical potato diggers to have dug 250 acres of potato a day.

9. Enough small links for machine-gun belts to fill the needs of ten squadrons of fighter planes of these small, but vital parts.

10. Small machine tools for production of aircraft engines, representing the labor of 300 workmen for four months.

Mr. Roosevelt explained that part of these supplies were destined for American forces in Iceland and the remainder—mostly foodstuffs which he agreed Germany under its rules of war would consider contraband—to Britain.

It is this loss of shipping, loss of supplies and lost-weeks of production which the President is determined the United States Navy shall prevent in the defense of the freedom of the seas.

U. S. Answer to U-Boats: Fleet of 'Pocket Freighters'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—The United States is counting on a brand new, easily built "pocket" freighter to beat the German naval campaign in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Mediterranean, and any other body of water Berlin chooses to name.

This 1,900-ton vessel, called the Sea Otter, is the kingpin in the latest American plan to take the sting out of the German counter blockade of the British Isles. The plan is to build so many of the small craft and to build them so swiftly that the Germans, had they twice the present number of U-boats, surface raiders and long-range bombers, couldn't hope to sink them all.

Although first received with skepticism by the United States Navy, the Sea Otter was given exhaustive tests after President Roosevelt threw his weight behind it with the result that the Navy Department now predicts that the type is not only entirely successful, but will lend itself to mass production to a degree unprecedented in American marine construction.

New Company Formed

A new company, financed by the Defense Section of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is being formed and the way opened for the immediate utilization of existing Gulf and inland ship yards for their production. The importance of the project is attested by the fact that Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Maritime Commission Chairman Emory S. Land will serve on the Company's board of directors.

Navy engineers state that a number of important factors make the Sea Otter particularly timely. It is very easily built, with only two months needed for its construction once plans are standardized.

Only 270 feet long, in comparison with the 441 foot length of the "Liberty Ships" and the 413 to 492-foot length of the Maritime Commission's regular C-type freighters, and with only a 10-foot draught when loaded, the Sea Otter can be constructed at inland ports and floated to salt water.

The vessel's small draught and low silhouette will make it a difficult target for torpedoes and bombs, particularly during rough weather.

Perhaps the most important point in the Sea Otter's favor, according to defense production officials, is the fact that it will be powered by 16 standard 6-cylinder automobile engines turning 110 horsepower. Unlike ordinary marine engines, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the Sea Otter's propulsion equipment.

Another radical point in the vessel's construction is the plan to sink the propeller and rudder vertically from the middle of the ship rather than at the stern. This whole apparatus can be raised and repaired in mid-ocean.

Carrying 1,500 tons of cargo, the Sea Otter's loss would not be as serious to the British as that of one of the larger 10,000-ton freighters now building on this side. Furthermore, its crew will be small.

Radius of 5,000 Miles

"The total full capacity for long range at about 12 knots per hour gives this amazing craft a range of nearly 7,000 nautical miles and at normal capacity it is capable of a radius of 5,000 miles. They will mount a suitable antiaircraft battery," the Navy revealed.

Predicting that "a large and mobile fleet" of Sea Otters would be at sea within a year, the Navy announced that "engineers now believe a Sea Otter can be turned out, after the plans are standardized, in two months. Using many yards, there is no reason why the tonnage produced could not offset the tonnage lost at sea."

Defense officials point out that the Sea Otter, because of the ease with which it can be built, will not interfere with the country's already established shipbuilding program which is expected to produce 6,000,000 tons of new merchant shipping in 1942 and 6,300,000 in 1943.

The projected 1942 and 1943 production figures are considerably higher than the current allied shipping losses and the Sea Otter program is expected to give a margin of safety in the event that the Axis is able to step up its sinkings appreciably.

Like the "Liberty Ships," the Sea Otter will make every use of welding and prefabrication of parts, thereby reducing time, cost and material.

The Navy announced that, unlike the ships turned out in the World War rush, the Sea Otter will have a peacetime use in the American Merchant Marine.

Milk is a valuable food... you get vitamins and minerals in a delicious rich quart-full of

SHEFFIELD FARMS

Sealest

HOMOGENIZED VITAMIN D MILK

Religious Freedom in Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—President Roosevelt, asked in press conference to comment on the report that a Polish Roman Catholic church and a Polish synagogue were being opened in Moscow, took occasion to point to the "freedom of religious propaganda" clause in Article 24 of the Soviet Constitution.

This provision, the President said, was essentially the same as that in the United States. It provides for freedom of conscience and freedom of religion and propaganda against religion. Specifically, it reads: "To insure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the U. S. S. R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens."

The difference between such a ruling and that in the United States, the President continued, is that we do not put it that way. No one here would stop a person who go up on a soap box on Pennsylvania Avenue, he said, either to preach for or against religion.

The President's reference to the Russian Constitution followed a question about a letter, released by the State Department, from Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador, reporting that "a Polish (Roman) Catholic church is about to be opened in Moscow, as well as a synagogue for Polish Jews, and that the Polish communities in Russia have been allowed by the Soviet Government to institute places of worship and have been given full freedom in this field."

Mr. Ciechanowski added that the Polish Government expected "very shortly" to put into the war on the side of Russia a Polish army of 100,000 men.

Wuxtra! Wuxtra! Newsboys Honored!

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 1 (AP)—The half a million lads who deliver newspapers to the Nation's doorsteps each morning and evening will be recognized for their fidelity and efficiency on Oct. 4.

That date has been fixed as "National Newspaperboy Day," sponsored by the International Circulation Managers' Associations as part of the Newspaper Prestige Week observance which began yesterday.

The Governors of six States—Mississippi, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Louisiana, and North Carolina—have issued proclamations praising the newsboys for their faithfulness.

Paul G. Lawson, of the Clarksburg Publishing Company, in charge of arrangements for the newspaper carrier tribute, made public a series of statements from prominent men praising the carrier-salesmen.

MATRIX HAPPY MEDIUMS

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Greenbrier $8.95 Countess $10.75

There's a big swing to lower heels, and here's why . . . MATRIX* "HAPPY MEDIUMS", the low-heel shoes that started it all. You've cheered them before for their subtle flattery, their youth, their heavenly comfort, but when you see these, you'll make the rafters ring! And heels are only half the comfort story. Moulded inside there's "Your Footprint in Leather",* the modern magic carpet for you to walk on!

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Most Styles From $8.95 to $10.75

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Clubwomen of New England Link Democracy and Defense

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Clubs Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1—"Straight forward and unafraid'—this phrase taken from the Club Collect describes the spirit in which the women of New England will work for defense today and build a better tomorrow," Mrs. Merrill F. Proctor, of Ludlow, Vt., told members of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs as she took office as president this morning.

Mrs. Proctor, who succeeds Mrs. Harry W. Smith of Durham, N. H., spoke at the closing session of the three-day conference, held at the Hotel Biltmore here.

Mrs. Smith, in her closing address on "Democracy—Our Heritage and Our Trust," asserted that "one of the difficult situations in our country today is the indecision of a percentage of our people and the fear on the part of others to express what they believe the position of the United States should be in this crisis."

She declared that there is an unwillingness to face what this conflict really is and to acknowledge the grave dangers to our democratic way of life. . . . It is for us to consider how we can take up the mental lags and clarify our thinking. . . . We know what happened in France, and yet today we find a percentage of our people just as much asleep in the hour of danger as was France."

Threat of Hitlerism

Dr. Lucius A. Whipple, President of the Rhode Island College of Education, who addressed the morning session, cited the threat of world domination by Hitler in "Mein Kampf," and said: "It is evident we on this continent must adequately prepare to successfully prevent invasion and protect our national interests or sacrifice the democratic ideals which we hold dear."

He credited the teaching in our schools in the past with being the principal bulwark for the defense of democracy "against which anti-democratic forces will throw themselves in vain." The schools, offering such a bulwark of democratic education, should not be allowed to suffer when heavy defense needs cut other Government expenditures, he said.

Pointing out that the instruction of the future must involve not only worth-while factors of previous practice, but also provide forward-looking programs, he warned against the tendency to become dictatorial in advancing the cause of democracy by insisting on the adoption by all nations of our type of democracy. There is every possibility it would not function well in all cases, he said.

He expressed confidence in the youth of today . . . their courage, independence, and constructive thinking.

Spiritual Values Stressed

"The development of a sense of spiritual values is imperative if we are to survive," Dr. Whipple declared, pointing out that the whole American tradition is basically religious, "and this is a joint responsiblty of the school, the church and the home. . . . Teaching of democracy will involve the utmost application of the principle of the Golden Rule and the Sermon on the Mount."

A panel discussion of "Training for the Defense of Freedom" preceded Dr. Whipple's address. Mrs. Proctor, retiring chairman of American Citizenship for the conference, said a better citizenship would result from the recognition of the dignity of manual labor arising from the present emphasis on vocational training and the need for skilled workmen in defense.

Mrs. Charles L. Fuller, discussing "Mothercraft," urged the training of girls in homemaking, and Mrs. Charles F. Towne pointed out the need for support of programs of national defense, the schools, libraries, and churches.

The closing address on the program was by the Rt. Rev. Granville Gaylord Bennett, Suffragan Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island.

The New England Conference will have its annual meeting with the New England Council, in November, in Boston, and its executive board meeting next April, also in Boston. The fall session next year is set for Sept. 8, 9, and 10, in New London, Conn.

Film Lecture for Museum

Expansion from a small lecture room to Symphony Hall is the success story over a 25-year period of the annual lecture benefits sponsored by the Museum Aid Association of the Children's Museum. Progress has been made, too, in the scope of entertainment, as in 1915 the attraction was a whistling recital and this year on Friday, Oct. 17, at 8:30 p. m., Osa Johnson makes her New England premiere, presenting the Johnsons' latest motion picture, "African Paradise," at Symphony Hall.

Mrs. Harold G. Tobey of Jamaica Plain, vice-chairman of the Association, and Mrs. Roger H. Hallowell of Milton are cochairmen for the event. Sub-committee chairmen heads are Mrs. Robert T. P. Storer, invitations; Mrs. Huntington R. Hardwick, tickets; Mrs. Eliot Hubbard, stage decorations; Mrs. Samuel Mixter, posters and leaflets; Mrs. Augustus H. Vogel, flower girls and ushers; and Mrs. S. Abbot Smith, entertainment.

The Aid Association, a group of busy women who supplement the income of the Museum with their money-raising activities, was the idea of Mrs. Robert W. Sayles, present treasurer of the Museum and chairman of the Association. Owing to the increased attendance and rapid growth of the Museum, in 1915 it became imperative to plan ways and means by which more regular contributions could be obtained to meet the running expenses. Mrs. Sayles suggested the formation of a women's group whose purpose shall be "to aid the Children's Museum of Boston; first, by interesting the public; second, by securing enough annual subscriptions to provide for the running expenses; and third, by maintaining a careful oversight of the Museum through regular visits."

Mrs. Sayles established a system of personally styled appeal letters and equally personal "thank you's" which resulted in many new contributions. This system held until the Museum joined the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign in 1933 now known as the Greater Boston Community Fund.

The Aid Association, through its lectures, gives Boston young people opportunities to hear great explorers and natural scientists tell of life in distant parts of the globe. Among the speakers in former years were Admiral Peary, Donald MacMillan, William Beebe, and Roy Chapman Andrews.

At the lecture the evening of Oct. 17, Mrs. Johnson will tell how she and Martin Johnson accomplished their amazing work and the endless struggles against the jungle and every kind of adversity that went into 30 years of scientific research and film making.

OPEN HOUSE at the Y

You should see it! Nothing like it anywhere Amazing!

"The Most Modern Youth Center in the Country"

The "New" YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON, MASS.
OPEN HOUSE ALL NEXT WEEK

Double Launching In Maine Nov. 15

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 1 (AP)—The first two of 30 cargo carriers to be built for Great Britain at the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation will be launched Nov. 15, officials said today.

The keels of the two 10,000-ton ships were laid only last May 24 and ground for the plant was broken last December.

The ships, built within drydock ways, will be floated out to a 1,000-foot pier for outfitting after launching.

Work is under way on seven hulls.

By a Staff Photographer

Three Massachusetts D. A. R. Leaders

Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith (left), State Regent of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, is presiding at the two-day session of the organization opening this afternoon in Stockbridge. She is photographed with (left to right) Mrs. N. B. Chase, hostess at the newly-opened State headquarters at 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, and Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, honorary State Regent, at the headquarters.

N. H. Foliage at Its Best This Week End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 1—During the next 10 days the autumn foliage will reach its peak of beauty throughout the State of New Hampshire and the recreational industry will enjoy its last rush of business before the winter sports season. The foliage in the White Mountain area is at its peak and day by day the peak line moves south so that by the weekend the entire State should be an attraction for foliage lovers. The ban on the use of the forests clamped down by Gov. Robert O. Blood last Friday night did not apparently affect the flow of tourists. Only a relatively small percentage of the tourists wish to go into the woods so the forest ban hits few. The ban does not cover public recreational areas that are supervised. The Flume, Lost River, and the Cannon Mountain Aerial Passenger tramway continue to be open as usual. The tramway will continue in operation until Oct. 26, when it will close down for its semi-annual check-up prior to the opening of the winter sports season.

Island Service

For the first time in history electric power lines are being run to several of the larger islands in Lake Winnipesaukee. The New Hampshire Electric Co-operative, the Grange sponsored REA financed co-operative, is extending its lines from Meredith Neck to Bear Island and Mark Island. On Bear Island, 70 of the 200 camps will be served. It is a 4,300 foot run from the shore to the island. The second stretch of cable runs 2,840 feet from Bear Island to Mark Island. The development of service to the camps is a part of the Co-operative's program to extend electric service to the recreational and rural areas of the State not already served. The Co-operative has been furnished with more than $1,000,000 by the REA, already has several thousand consumer-owner members. Under the plan of operation, the debt to the Federal agency ultimately will be retired so that the consumers will actually own their own transmission lines.

Truck Inventory

State Motor Vehicle Commissioner John F. Griffin has sent out more than 30,000 questionnaire cards to bus and truck operators throughout the State in order to compile state figures to be used in the national defense bus and truck inventory.

In sending out the cards, Commissioner Griffin declared that "with 4,500,000 trucks in the country today, compared with about 500,000 during the first World War, the United States need not experience again a transportation paralysis like that of 1917. The truck and bus inventory will provide information for Federal officials in planning improved highway transportation facilities for national defense. Also aiding in making the survey are the Public Roads Administration, which is directing the survey, and the WPA, which will analyze and list the returns.

Deputy Police

Seven University of New Hampshire seniors have been made deputy police officers in the town department. It is part of a new experiment in vocational training, designed to give instruction and experience to upperclassmen interested in police work. The student officers will be no mere figureheads. Actual police power has been given them by Police Chief Louis Bourgoin for he has sworn them in as his deputies. The chief duties of the student officers will be special occasions such as directing traffic at athletic events, keeping order at fires, or acting at any other times when special officers are needed.

Raw Materials

Mills and factories in New Hampshire that are not engaged in defense work are finding themselves face to face with the fast increasing problem of getting raw materials because of the national defense program, according to John J. Cummings, secretary of the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association. "The danger is here," declares Mr. Cummings, "and the time to act is now. We can't wait until the problem directly confronts us, but must anticipate." Mr. Cummings points out that the problem is most far reaching among small industries that would like to produce defense items but do not possess the required equipment. These industries taken as a whole, it is pointed out, are important factors in providing employment in New Hampshire and individually they often constitute the chief source of employment in a community. Mr. Cummings says that industries must make their problems known before it is too late.

Dartmouth Finances

Dartmouth College found the 1940-41 fiscal year a financial success as the operating deficit was covered by the Alumni Fund and the total assets of the College were increased by $2,000,000, according to a report issued by Treasurer Halsey C. Edgerton and Bursar Max Norton. The 1941 Alumni Fund met what otherwise would have been an operating deficit of $79,211.16. This difference between expenses and income was $20,622.20 lower than the deficit of $99,833.36 for the preceding year. The grand total of Dartmouth's assets reached $27,798,121 by June 30 of this year. This is an increase for the year of $2,046,239.22, the second largest increase in the college's assets for any year in its history.

Surplus Apples

Again this year the Federal Surplus Marketing Administration is going to purchase surplus New Hampshire apples. Apple growers of the State have joined with Federal officials in working out plans for the program. Allocations will be made weekly under the supervision of the apple growers' industry committee. The minimum that will be accepted will be 50 boxes of a variety. The initial purchases will include Delicious, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Baldwin, and Gravenstein. This program will absorb many of the small but good quality apples. And it will mean that they will be eliminated from the competitive market as they will be distributed to needy families through the food disbursements of the Surplus Commodities Corporation.

City Manager Plan

The city manager plan for New Hampshire communities is being advanced by State Comptroller Stephen B. Story who has appeared in several communities in the last few weeks to speak on this subject. Mr. Story, a one-time City Manager for Rochester, N. Y., says that while the city manager plan may or may not result in a lowering of the tax rate of a community, that it at least gives the people of a community more for their money. Mr. Stocy argues that while a city manager is not the solution for all municipal problems that it at least means that the community has a trained man in charge of its operations. The city manager system, he points out, removes much of the governmental functions from politics. "Things are not done right if they are done politically," he says.

The Week in New Hampshire

Harvard Exhibits Picasso Painting

Picasso's surrealistic portraiture of the bombing of Guernica, Spain, described by Harvard officials as "one of the most spectacular pictures ever to be exhibited," will be on public display at the Fogg Art Museum in the Yard this week and next, it was announced today.

The painting, a loan from the Museum of Modern Art in New York, depicts the Franco bombing raid in 1937 which wrought great havoc in Loyalist Guernica, a revered Basque shrine. In shades of black and white, 25 feet by 11 feet, the Picasso work has "aroused a storm of comment, both favorable and unfavorable," Harvard points out.

Done for the Loyalist Government as a condemnation of the raid, it is intended to "arouse indignation and protest and not to please," Benjamin Rowland Jr., Associate Professor of Fine Arts, who is using the picture in one of his classes, explained today.

Defense Taken As Talk Topic By D.A.R. Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 1—Daughters of the American Revolution are gathering here from all parts of the State for the annual fall conference which opens this afternoon at the Congregational Church. The highlight of the meeting will be the banquet tonight at Red Lion Inn, honoring Mrs. William H. Pouch of New York, President General of the National Society, D. A. R., who will talk on "Women in Defense."

Mrs. Pouch, in addition to her office as head of the D. A. R., is chairman of the Patriots' Committee of American Revolutionary Societies, which is sponsoring a radio series entitled "Heirs of Liberty" on Thursdays over the NBC Red Network.

Announcement was made at the afternoon business session of the appointment of Mrs. Lawrence A. Carter, of Salem to serve as State Counsellor succeeding Mrs. S. Ernest Griffin of Winthrop, who passed on last summer. Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, of Somerville, new State Regent, is presiding at the sessions.

Among the prominent D. A. R.'s from this section of the State attending the conference today and tomorrow are, Mrs. Frank L. Nason of Scituate, former registrar general; Mrs. Russell William Magna, Holyoke, honorary president general; Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, Hingham, who has just completed three successful years as State Regent; Miss Isabelle J. Pratt, Cambridge, state vice-chairman of press relations; Miss Elsie Coolidge, Watertown, state chairman for the collection of historic articles, for the D. A. R. Museum in Washington, D. C.; Mrs. A. Dwight W. Prescott, Wollaston, state chairman for the Advancement of American Music, who will play the organ at the opening exercises; Mrs. Harold L. Maynard, Brookline, state chairman of pages, who will be in charge of a score of young members; Miss Ruth Browne, Medford, state curator, who is in charge of the valuable flags and other properties of the Society; Mrs. Herman Robinson, Wollaston, state chairman for National Defense through Patriotic Education; Miss Elsie Chaplin Heartz, Woburn, state chairman for Junior American Citizens; and Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, State Vice-Regent.

Security Checks To Be Day Later

September checks for Federal old age and survivors insurance are being received by beneficiaries today, and not yesterday, the last day of the month, as has been the previous practice, John F. Hardy, Regional Director of the Social Security Board, announced.

With 40,000 New Englanders affected by the change, Mr. Hardy explained that legal technicalities are the cause for the new action. Checks cannot be properly cashed unless the recipient is eligible throughout the whole month for which payment is made, the Director said. Hereafter, he continued, all social security checks will be dated the first of the month following the month for which they are issued.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Oct. 2
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35 mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students and beginners).
(15.13mc-11.73mc)
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program.

WBOS (11.87mc)
4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; "Let's Sing and Swing."
6:00 p. m.—News in English. Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; We Present.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; José Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Vincent Lopez Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; Dance Music; Ted Steele's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.5 m.
London—6:05 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Gay Tunes. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks!" Sir Walter Layton GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—8:00 p. m.—Songs from Saxony's Mountains. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZJ, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—BBC Salon Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Dance Tunes. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Third and Fourth Acts of "Rigoletto," Verdi, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

New England Women

In its local pages The Christian Science Monitor is now running a daily department devoted to news of women's activities and organizations in Boston and New England.

This department is edited by Jessie Ash Arndt, who comes to the Monitor from the Washington Post and whose background of experience on several leading papers has earned her a wide reputation in the field of women's news.

Publicity chairmen of the various women's groups in New England are invited to send their information to Miss Arndt at the Monitor's news room, One, Norway Street, Boston.

Six Months' Boston Exports Shrink—R. I., Vermont's Up

While Boston shipping men continue to look for a larger "slice" of the Lend-Lease traffic to be routed via this port for export, and port boosters debate the comparative costs of handling ships and cargoes at the various Atlantic seaports, actual export business is falling off.

This became evident today when the Federal statistical report for the first six months of this year, was released at the Boston office of the Department of Commerce.

Exports from the Massachusetts Customs District—chiefly the Port of Boston—dropped from $14,118,085 in the first six months of 1940, to $10,710,147 for the similar period in 1941, the figures show.

Gain for Rhode Island

The Rhode Island District, on the other hand, which includes Providence and Quonsett Point, exported only $142,541 of goods in the 1940 half year, but that figure jumped to $1,419,953 for the first six months of this year. The only other New England customs district to gain in the export values was the Vermont district, jumping from $27,974,141 a year ago to $32,551,162 this year.

Analyzing the figures, E. F Bemis, statistical authority, pointed out that exports from all New England in the first six months of this year dropped 1½ per cent from the corresponding period a year ago, but that the export movement from the entire United States in the same period gained 1.2 per cent.

These figures bear out recent charges by the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., that Boston is losing ground as an export port, while some other New England ports are gaining.

New England Imports Up

Yet the picture has a bright side, too, with imports for all New England gaining 60 per cent over last year, while the gain in imports for the United States as a whole was only 21.6 per cent.

The total foreign trade of New England was valued at $232,368,000 in the first six months of 1941, a gain of $67,101,000 or 40 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1940.

Taken separately, imports alone were valued at $180,718,000, a gain of $67,919,000 over the same period in the previous year. Exports alone were valued at $51,650,000, a drop of $817,000.

Imports through the Massachusetts district were valued at $140,834,386 in the first six months this year, compared with $80,833,038 for the similar period of 1940, a gan of better than 74 per cent, Mr. Bemis pointed out. Vermont's imports were valued at $21,373,928, a jump of nearly 18 per cent from the $18,168,505 figure of a year ago. The Rhode Island district imported $7,410,730 of merchandise, compared with $2,350,752 the previous year.

The Connecticut district reported no exports for the first half of this year, compared with $102,647 a year ago, but imports valued at $1,291,286 this year against $2,009,253 a year ago.

Country Dance For British Aid

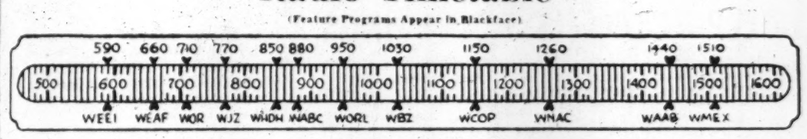
The Marblehead Committee of the British War Relief Society is planning a Country Dance to be given in the Marblehead Town Hall Oct. 10, as its next event to raise funds for Great Britain.

Mrs. Arnold Smith and Mrs. Samuel Chamberlain are cochairmen of the Marblehead committee.

The Cambridge unit will celebrate its first birthday tomorrow with a tea in its workroom in Wyman House of the Cambridge Hospital. Robert W. Mortimore, Vice-Chairman of the British War Relief Society in Boston, will give a short talk on "Britain Today."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
2:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce" sk.	"Against the Storm"	World Series Baseball	Sports and music
2:15	M. J. Tierney	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Game	Sports and music
2:30	News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife; sk	"The Guiding Light"	World Series Baseball	Sports and music
2:45	Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Game	Sports and music
4:00	Round Table; Mrs.	Nell Giles	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Melody Mirror
4:15	Eleanor Roosevelt	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"It's Dance Time"	Melody Mirror
4:30	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Studio talk	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	Tom Mix"	Dinning Sisters, songs	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; music; weather	News Service	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"About Today"; drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	News of the World	Political Talk	Five Star News
7:30	Kay Thompson's	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Festival; Orchestra	Midweek Function	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	"Waltz Time"
8:00	Grand Central Station; drama	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	Drama, with Jean	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Voice and organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	Hersholt; E. Davis	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	"Go Get It"; network	Defense Program
8:45		night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	"treasure hunt"	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	Star Theater; Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen, K. Baker,	"Meet the Band"	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	News Service	Album; recordings
9:30	Portland Hoffa,	Richard Lieber; organ	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Adventures in Melody"	Pages From the Classical
9:45	Guest; Orchestra	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Album; recordings
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	"Danger Is My Business"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Ahead of the Headlines	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody";	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch	Musical Knowledge	soloist; concert orch	George Harris' Orchestra
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Dance Digest	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works"	Weather; music	Local News; Weather	Talk from London	Dance Digest
11:30	Sen. H. H Schwartz	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	BBC News; orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Harry James' Orch.	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News Comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	Headline News	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"; music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"; talk	Post Exchange
8:30	"Howdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45	"Howdy Revue"	Toast; popular music	Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00	Hits and Encores	News; Talk; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Franklin Stewart	Breakfast Club	Food News	"The Mery-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	590 Presents"	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	"The Mery-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up" orchestra
9:45	Kathleen Norris	Shopping Talk	"Musical Roundup"	Choir Loft"; organ	
10:00	Hymn Recital	"Musical Millwheel"	Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Bachelor's Children"	Government report	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	"Famous Fathers"	"Help Mate," Drama	Singing Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Home Forum; talk	Story of Mary Marlin"	News comment	String Orchestra
11:15	Man I Married	Music; News; Music	"Pepper Young's Family	Ruth Moss interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Stories; Music; News	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Invitation to the Waltz
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum" sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Organ recital	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Musical Roundup	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Treasury Quiz	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	National Farm and Home	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Hour, Farm Talk, Or.	News Service	Front Page Farrell"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	World Series Baseball	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Right to Happiness"	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills; house-	Game	"Words and Music"
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	World Series Baseball	Johnny Andrews, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Talk; Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Game	Andre Kostelanetz Or.
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"The Mystery Man"	World Series Baseball	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Game	Concert Orchestra
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"; sk	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	World Series Baseball	News Service
3:00	Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Game	Sports and music
3:15	Studio Program	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	World Series Baseball	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Game	Sports and music
3:45	M. F. Wom'n's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	World Series Game	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Cedric Foster, News	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Afternoon Serenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Afternoon Serenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	"Consolairs
4:45	Sir Norman Birkett	Army Maneuvers; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	"Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong, sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Vagabonds, Male Quartet	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News comment	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Music; Sports	Lum 'n' Abner	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Studio talk
6:30	Four Clubmen	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Five Star News
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Political Talk	"Who's News"
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00	"Death Valley Days"	"Service With a Smile"	Frank Morgan,	"Rookie," comedy	"Castles in the Air"
8:15	"Death Valley Days"	"Service With a Smile"	Brice, guests; orchestra	sketch; orchestra	"Castles in the Air"
8:30	"Archie"; comedy;	"This Is Judy Jones"	The Aldrich Family;	Nat'l Interstate Conf.	Political Rally
8:45	solos; or.; E. Davis	"This Is Judy Jones"	dramatic sketch	Employ. Sec. Agencies	Political Rally
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	News Here and Abroad.	Music Hall; Connie Bos-	News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur Hour	United China Relief Pro-	well, Don Ameche, J.	"Salute Prgm."; Orches-	cal Album"; records
9:30	Major Bowes' Ama-	gram: Dr. Hu Shih, Mayor	Lester, Music Maids,	tra, vocalists, guests	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur Hour	La Guardia, and guests	guests, orchestra	"Salute Program"	cal Album" records
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Wendell Willkie, me	Rudy Vallee Show; John	Cedric Foster	Five Star News
10:15	Bundles for Britain	Song Shop	Barrymore; guests	Dance orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Ball Program	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Good Neighbors"; drama	"The Great Gunns"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	and music; speaker	comedy drama	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestras	"Dance Digest"
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; Music You	Local news; Weather	Dance orchestras	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music"; network	Want	Beasley Smith's Orch.	BBC News; Dick Jur-	"Day's End" music
11:45	Dance music	Music You Want	Beasley Smith's Orch.	gens' Orchestra	"Day's End" news

Compulsory Workmen's Compensation Bill Up in Legislature Next Week

More OPM Branch Offices To Assist Small Factories

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Many more offices of the Office of Production Management will be opened in New England in order to serve manufacturers locally rather than ask them to make the journey to such a point as Boston, Albert M. Creighton, Co-ordinator of the OPM Divisions of Contract Distribution and Priorities for New England, said here today.

These new offices, which are designed to help small plants on questions of priorities and subcontracting, will be located in key cities in industrial areas, he added.

The first have already been set up in Hartford, Conn., and Providence, R. I., and the next in prospect is at Springfield, Mass., Mr. Creighton noted.

It is the plan of Floyd B. Odlum, the Director of the new Contract Distribution Division of OPM at Washington, for each State to have at least one office and some States several.

"Undoubtedly the further expansion of the OPM in New England will come about as Mr. Odlum and Donald M. Nelson, the OPM Director of Priorities, determine on the need and the location of these offices," Mr. Creighton said.

"At present and until further offices are opened, we are endeavoring to service the remaining outlying districts with engineers and priorities men from this office. We are sending such men weekly to Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont."

"Will priorities men and contract distribution men be located in the same office?" Mr. Creighton was asked.

"Presumably they will be," he replied.

"Will Worcester have a separate office, as does Springfield?"

"I believe Worcester will be taken care of from Boston."

"Have any further defense industry 'clinics,' such as those at Worcester, Providence and Hartford, been arranged for New England?"

"Not as yet. We are consolidating our gains from the clinics already held. We feel these gains were great."

"Have any plants in New England been forced to close down because of their materials being shut off by priorities orders?"

"We cannot find the name of any one who has yet gone out of business in New England because of priorities.

"We realize that manufacturers are having their difficulties, and we want them to come to us about priorities and see if we can analyze their facilities to find if substitutes for their usual metals or other raw materials can be worked out," Mr. Creighton continued.

"I earnestly say to any troubled manufacturer, 'Don't give up your business of many years' standing without fighting for it.'

"There are many ways of manufacturers helping themselves. It they cannot find a way, they should certainly come in here.

"I feel that the little manufacturers are not going out of business."

"Do you find that manufacturers are quick to adopt substitutes for materials limited or cut off by priorities?"

"We find both types—the man who quickly endeavors to fit himself into the new conditions imposed by all-out production for defense, and the man who wants to go on just as he has always done."

The new OPM office at Hartford is located in the Phoenix Bank Building at 805 Main Street, and the office in Providence in the Industrial Trust Building on Westminster Street. Both were set up by the Boston organization of the OPM within less than 24 hours' notice.

Chance for College Education Is Theirs

Ten young men and women, sponsored by the National Youth Administration, who have been selected for scholarships by Massachusetts colleges. Scholarships for NYA workers were inaugurated a year ago to give out-of-school youth an opportunity for college education. The winners for 1941-42, including two NYA officials, are: Left to right, front row: John L. Donovan, Jr., State NYA Administrator; Miss Ruth Lawrence of Chicopee, American International College; Miss Barbara Fassnacht of Hull, Emmanuel College; Miss Mary Flaherty of Dorchester, Regis College; Arthur M. Cochran, Director, NYA Student Work Program. Rear row, left to right: Edmund McCarthy of Taunton, Northeastern University; Joseph Urick of Dorchester, Boston University; Weston Page of Melrose, Springfield College; Henry Dunn of Malden, Emerson College; Joseph Kiernan of Lowell, Northeastern University; Edward Snell of Arlington, Calvin Coolidge College, and Cornelius Murphy of Lowell, Boston College. Miss Lawrence and Messrs. Murphy, Dunn, and McCarthy are winners of the NYA scholarship for the second successive year.

Present Law No Protection In Many Cases

Compulsory payment of insurance to employees injured in the course of their work comes up for decision a second time before the Massachusetts Legislature next week.

Previously the Legislature turned down a plan for a State workmen's compensation fund. The State Federation of Labor, however, then obtained sufficient signatures to insure the issue going on the ballot next year.

The present bill would make workmen's compensation compulsory without resort to a State-operated fund. Employers would be required either to deposit adequate cash or bonds with the State to guarantee compliance, or else to take out workmen's compensation insurance.

While Massachusetts has now a workmen's compensation law, it allows many small and unstable firms to avoid taking out insurance, and in such instances an employee frequently gets no insurance protection. More than half the labor in industry is not covered, according to sponsors of the proposed legislation.

The issue before the Legislature appeared today to be in substance whether a compulsory plan under a modified form of private insurance or a compulsory State system was preferable. The present law is generally regarded as so unsatisfactory that if the voters have to choose between it and a State fund a year hence, their verdict seems likely to go to State insurance.

On the other hand, organized labor holds that while the current bill would improve the present system, a State-administered fund, such as is now in effect in four or five states, would be much more beneficial to workers. A campaign fund is now being raised by a special assessment of one cent a month on all members of local uniors of the American Federation of Labor affiliated with the State Federation. The labor campaign for the State fund will open probably in November, continuing for a year.

The present bill, H 2,818, is scheduled for a private hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee tomorrow, may be put on calendar Monday, and come to a vote Tuesday. Public hearings have already been held.

This bill is promoted principally by about 100 leading employers, who united for the purpose as the Massachusetts Industrial Council, Inc. Victor A. Friend, President of Friend Brothers, Inc., is president.

These employers are mostly larger manufacturers who urge that they are obviously able to compensate their injured workmen, that they should be entitled to "self insurance," and that all firms not qualified for self insurance should be made to carry workmen's compensation insurance.

"Self insurance," which is permissible in 41 of the States, means that a company buys a bond or posts cash from $10,000 up to $50,000 with the State Treasurer. The amount has to be approved by the State Industrial Accident Board as appropriate for the company, and also by the State Treasurer, who keeps the bond or money.

Then if a workman is injured, the "self insured" company pays workmen's compensation to him out of its own treasury. The rate of payment is fixed by the present State law. The proposed bill would make no change in the amount of payments.

If a company besides posting bond or cash, wants to protect itself further, the bill would allow it to buy "excess insurance," as the system is explained by Marston S. Leonard, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Industrial Council.

In case the workmen did not like the extent of the workmen's compensation paid him by a self insured firm, he would have recourse to the Industrial Accident Board, which would settle his claim, Mr. Leonard added. Today, if a company is not insured, a dissatisfied workman has to go to court.

As the present law is elective, a number of the largest companies in the State are not carrying workmen's compensation insurance. Sponsors of the bill say that it would bring a net saving of nearly 50 per cent for the "self insured" companies over what they would pay in insurance premiums.

Government-Seized Ship Sails To Aid North Base Personnel

With about 20 "new" members of the crew, replacing that number who were unwilling to sign up for a voyage "north of Halifax," and said to be Iceland, the Savannah Line steamship City of Chattanooga sailed from Boston today.

Taken over by the United States Government for use as a floating hotel for two or three months for the 200 technicians who are to supervise construction of new American bases in the North, the vessel was reported to have been bound for Quonsett Point, R. I., to pick up the technicians, before proceeding north.

Several other craft taken over by the Government in connection with the development of outlying bases are gradually assembling at Iceland, or are en route.

The tug Bridgeport, which sprang a leak off Maine today, and called for Coast Guard aid, was towing the barge Hygrade No. 7 with a part cargo of oil aboard, and a small tug on the deck, to be launched when the barge reached its destination, and also the barge Poling Brothers No. 9, with a cargo of oil. All four of these vessels have been taken over by the Government.

Another tug, the Turecamo Boys, is in port at Boston en route from New York to "a defense base in the North," towing a barge, the Oil Transfer No. 20. On the deck of the barge is a small tug measuring 40 to 50 feet in length, ready for launching when the defense post is reached. All three of these vessels were taken over by the Government recently, and were at Boston for shelter from the weather. The barges are to be used for storage of oil at the base, relieving a large tanker now being used for that purpose, but urgently needed elsewhere.

The steamship Yarmouth of the Eastern Steamship Lines, also taken over by the Government, is still at India Wharf, Boston, with a crew being signed under terms corresponding to those applied to the City of Chattanooga. This calls for pay of $209.50 a month for unlicensed personnel, against $87.50 normally, and includes a special war bonus.

Boston-Yarmouth Ship Once a Week

Regular ocean freight service between Boston and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, was inaugurated recently by the motorship Amacitia, which reached Commercial Wharf, Boston Terminal of the new service, from Yarmouth with a large cargo of fish.

Weekly sailings are planned for the present and more frequent service is planned later if another vessel can be obtained, according to F. B. Wilcon, customs broker and agent for the Amacitia.

The service is to continue until the Eastern Steamship Lines resumes the steamship service which was temporarily discontinued when the crew of the steamer Yarmouth went out on strike for a war bonus for sailing to Canadian waters. The United States Government is to use the Yarmouth for a time in moving defense materials to new American bases being established in the West Indies.

Bates College Set to Honor Danish Envoy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 1—Henrick de Kauffmann, Danish Minister to the United States, will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Bates College at a special convocation to be held in the College Chapel on Tuesday evening, Oct. 14, it was announced today by Dr. Clifton D. Gray, President of the College.

The degree was to have been conferred at the 75th annual commencement of Bates last June, but the inability of Mr. de Kauffmann to be present at that time, due to an emergency in the international situation, caused postponement of the presentation until this fall.

Born in Germany and educated at the Universities of Copenhagen and Oxford, the Danish Minister has served in the diplomatic service of his country for 28 years, acting as Minister to Italy, China, Japan, and Norway before his appointment to the United States.

The Danish Minister always has worked for close co-operation of the Scandinavian countries, and at present, as far as the United States is concerned, Mr. de Kauffmann is Denmark. Thus he can sign treaties without consulting Copenhagen.

Smith Monitors To Save College Heat and Light

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 1 (AP)—Heat and light monitors have been appointed at Smith College to conserve fuel for national defense.

Since approximately one-third of the heat used in student houses is lost in the early mornings, heat monitors will be appointed weekly on every floor to close all windows at 6 a. m.

The light monitors will turn out all extraneous lights, especially those left on during meal time.

Fourth Estate Lodge to Elect

Past Masters of Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M.—the "newspaper" Lodge—are to take over a portion of the annual meeting Monday evening, Oct. 6, to exemplify a large portion of the Third Degree. In addition officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

John E. Halvorsen, Worshipful Master, has appealed to the members for contributions for the Masonic Service Association to be used for the benefit of members of the Fraternity who are in the armed services of the country. Fourth Estate is probably the first Lodge in the jurisdiction to take this action, advocated by Albert A. Schaefer, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts.

VermontUniversity To Confer Degrees

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 1 (AP)—Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont, a Coloradoan who is an alumnus and three educators are scheduled to receive honorary degress from the University of Vermont at its sesquicentennial Saturday.

The Governor and Elroy Newton Clark, of Denver, Colo., have been named as recipients of the Doctor of Laws degree.

Prof. Marjorie Hope Nicholson of Columbia University and Dr. William Allan Neilson, president emeritus of Smith College, are to receive doctorates in humane letters, and Dr. Elliott Carr Cutler, of Harvard University, the doctor of science degree.

Mars Takes Center of Stage For October's Celestial Show

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by the Hayden Planetarium Staff, New York City

Mars will be the leading actor in October's celestial show.

This planet, so conspicuous in the night sky of recent weeks, makes a close approach to the earth at 2 a. m. (E. S. T.) on Friday, Oct. 3. It will then be about 38,130,000 miles from the earth and in the most favorable place for observation in the northern hemisphere that it has occupied for about 17 years. Mars will appear above the eastern horizon just after sunset on the third and will remain visible all night. It will then have an apparent magnitude of —2.4.

A harvest moon will rise at sunset on Sunday, Oct. 5, after having attained the full phase at 3:32 a. m. on the same date.

On Oct. 15, the planet Venus sets about two hours after sunset. It has brightened to a magnitude of —3.7. Jupiter rises about three hours after sunset on the same date and will be visible for the remainder of the night. It will appear due south at 3:49 a. m.

Saturn will appear less than two hours after the sun has set in the middle of the month.

The planet Mercury reached its greatest apparent distance from the sun in the evening sky on Oct. 3. It will then be very difficult to see, however, since it will be only six degrees above the horizon and will set in the southwest three quarters of an hour after sunset.

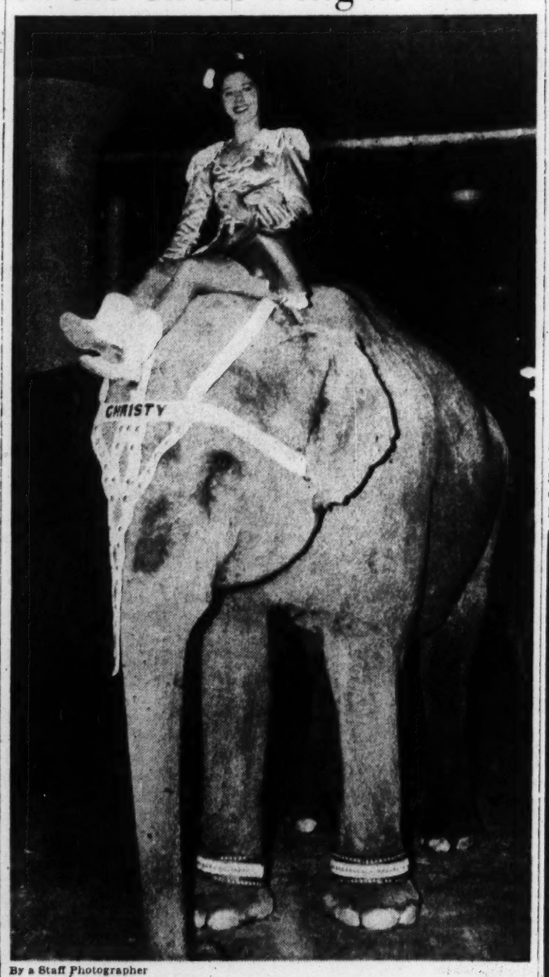
The moon attains its last quarter phase at 7:52 a. m. on Monday, Oct. 13. New moon occurs at 9:20 a. m. on Oct. 20, and first quarter at 12:04 a. m. on Oct. 27.

Leaders Assail Religious Issue

Six well known Massachusetts figures, headed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, were among the 90 leading Americans holding diverse social and religious beliefs who signed a statement scoring any efforts "to pit religion against religion" in the discusison of national and international affairs. Urging the repudiation of those who indulge "in a betrayal of the treasured traditions of our democracy," the statement recalled that "we have seen clearly the result of such tactics in other democracies, where intolerance has been used to create confusion and chaos."

The declaration, signed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie; William Green of the American Federation of Labor and Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; the Rev. J. Hugh O'Donnell, President of Notre Dame College, and Dean Luther A. Weigle, President of the Federal Council of Churches, was released in Massachusetts by Victor A. Friend, Chairman of the Massachusetts Conference of Christians and Jews.

Shrine Circus Delights Boston



By a Staff Photographer

It's All There, Clowns and Everything

Miss Edith Christy atop "Daisy," the elephant, at the Hamid-Morton Circus, playing all this week at the Boston Garden under the sponsorship of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, for the benefit of underprivileged children.

NIBLETS CORN 2 cans 21
EGG NOODLES lb 10
CRISCO 3 lbs 57
LUX FLAKES lge 21
IVORY SOAP med ck 5
SNO SHEEN CAKE FLOUR pkg 21
CALIFORNIA HALVES PEACHES 2 big cans 33
FRUIT COCKTAIL no 211 can 10
ULTRA REFINED CLOROX qt 17
THOROFARE FOOD MARKETS PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
HELP YOURSELF TO SAVINGS
7301 Penn Avenue, 1800 W. Liberty Avenue, Ohio River Boulevard, 5638 Forward Avenue, 4175 Perrysville Avenue, Boulevard of Allies, 535 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue
STREAMLINE
East Ohio Street At 40th St. Bridge, 4801 Baum Blvd., 543 E. Main St., Carnegie, Wash. Rd., Mt. Lebanon, Jerome Blvd., McKeesport, New Kensington—Tarentum—Kittanning
You Get Quality Plus in Phillips FINE FOODS
TOMATO SOUP . . . 6 No. 1 Cans 25¢
VEGETABLE SOUP . 6 No. 1 Cans 25¢
COOKED SPAGHETTI . 10½-oz Can 5¢
SEMINOLE TISSUE . 4 rolls 23¢

JONASSON'S
Liberty at Oliver, Pittsburgh, Pa.

monogrammed shirt 2.25
Our popular shirt that's such an outstanding value! Neat, careful details — stitched pocket, convertible neck, French cuffs, full sleeve. In beige, rose, white, blue. With your own embroidered monogam. Sizes 32 to 40.
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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

(Third in a series of 36 pages)

The Battle of the Atlantic

Today the scene is in a room where an adult education group is sitting around a table with a man at the head serving as chairman. It is an informal group consisting of everyday people who want to keep abreast of the times, and who desire to supplement the news dispatches from home and abroad. They are discussing a subject that is in the forefront of the news.

Chairman: England's success in reducing sinkings by Nazi submarines directs attention to the Battle of the Atlantic. That battle in recent times has been coming uncomfortably near the front door of the United States, and the President has been impelled to move. He has, as you know, taken measures to defend the sea lanes. He has indicated that he may soon propose modifications of the provisions of the Neutrality Act which ban the arming of merchantmen under the nation's flag. This is in line with other changes which experience subsequent to the passing of the act has called for. These changes have caused many commentators to ask why not repeal the Neutrality Act.

Question: Do you think it was wise for the President to occupy Iceland?

Answer: The President considered that a necessary act of defense against the Nazis.

Question: But why should we Americans always be defending ourselves against the Nazis?

Chairman: Let's go back to Iceland and the Atlantic. First let us look at distances. The distance from Boston to Newfoundland is 1,000 miles; from Newfoundland to Greenland 905 miles. From Greenland to Iceland another 755; from Iceland to the nearest point in Norway 700 miles. These places are steppingstones.

If we should turn those distances around, they would roughly correspond to the distance from Boston to Chicago, then on to Bismarck, N. D., and Denver.

If the United States had not occupied Iceland, the Nazis certainly could have. Then they would have been as near Boston as the State of Montana is. Could the President have sat idly by and allowed that?

Question: Maybe not. But suppose every great power grabbed every island it considered necessary to defense, what then?

Answer: That is a fair and basic question. It involves the whole question of armies, and naval bases, of the Panama Canal, the Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico. If there were a worldwide, international organization with power to impose order, then individual power perhaps would not need to occupy naval bases. But there is no such organization.

The United States has no aggressive intentions. The United States seeks neither conquest nor world domination. The Nazis loudly proclaim they seek both. It is perhaps fair to say that America sent marines to Iceland to preserve order in the world; the Nazis would have seized it to create disorder and to aid in their plundering.

Question: I have a feeling we could make a better defense by staying in the American part of the ocean. Isn't that so?

Answer: It is difficult to see how you can divide the ocean into sections like that. There is no American part over against a European part. In the matter of defense you can't tell where this hemisphere ends and the other begins. The Atlantic is one.

No master fleet of modern time has been confined to one part of the Atlantic. They have chased one another in times of war over the whole ocean; they have given battle in every part of it; it was all their domain.

British sailors and admirals were as much at home in the Caribbean as in the Channel. One day they faced the Spaniards near the Thames, a few months later the same forces met near Panama. British admirals have directed their fleets to Gibraltar, fought there, then hastened straight to Cuba for another battle.

One reason why the Americans were able to beat Cornwallis at Yorktown was because a French fleet eluded a famous British admiral and sailed from the West Indies to Virginia, while a British fleet was seeking it in another place.

During the Civil War, where did the famous Southern raider, Alabama, sink most Union ships? Near Gibraltar! And all that movement in the day of sails. Ships in the sea are as birds in the air.

Question: Still with our Caribbean bases we could close certain areas against enemy navies?

Answer: But you couldn't shut the American hemisphere off. There's no place for such an all-American barrier. You can't divide the Atlantic, East from West. The Old Hemisphere is much closer to parts of South America than is the United States.

A Nazi base in Africa might be only 1,700 miles from Brazil. The Azores are only 2,800 miles from Brazil; the Cape Verde Islands 1,497 miles. New York, on the other hand, is 4,748 miles from Brazil's capital. South America would be defenseless against the attacks of a European fleet that dominated Africa and the Atlantic. Navies can't dig in. Stay-at-home Navies are always defeated!

It is the opinion of competent naval authorities that we shall have to establish bases wherever necessary and meet the enemy wherever he is to be found.

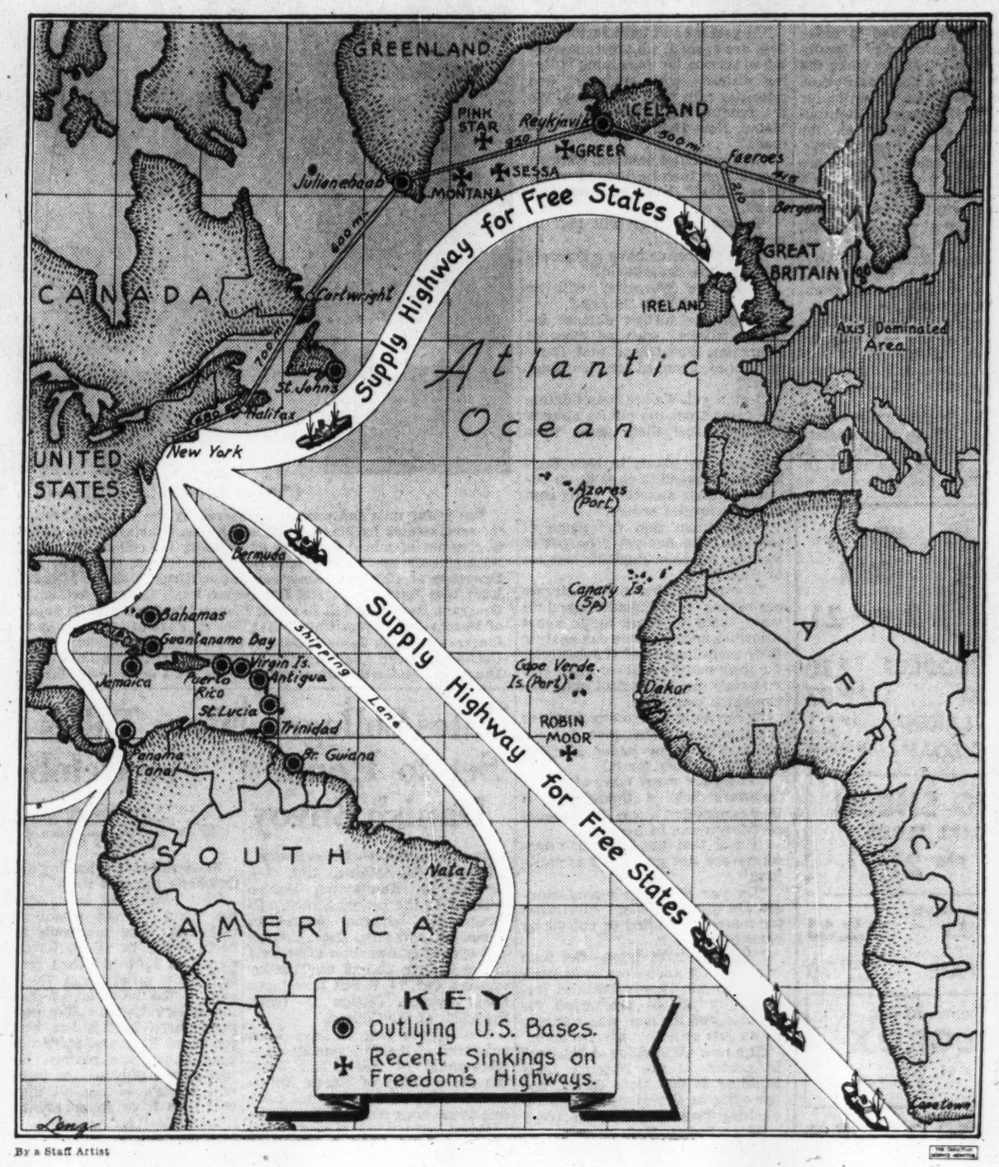
Question: We don't want to spend our time chasing Nazis over all the seas, do we? Wouldn't that be rather a hopeless task?

Answer: No, not hopeless. There is one way—and only one way—to avoid chasing the Nazis, or being chased by them on all the seas. That is to prevent them now from becoming masters.

Question: Is not that a difficult job?

Answer: It may not be easy. But if we refrain from doing it, every ensuing job will prove much harder and more terrible. We should determine what is right, and proceed to do it.

Democracies Act to Insure Security in the Atlantic



By a Staff Artist

Ocean plays a big part in the battles to determine the future of the United States and of other freedom-loving countries. Across the Atlantic there are steppingstones reaching from Europe to the United States. From Great Britain or Norway they include the Faeroes, Iceland, Greenland, Labrador and Nova Scotia.

Waters and Winds of Atlantic Go Into Ruts

Currents of water flow over the Atlantic Ocean, somewhat as they do over land. The most famous of them is the Gulf Stream, passing northeastward with a vast deliberate sweep from the narrow space between Florida and Cuba.

The coasts of Texas and Mexico combine with the burning sands of the winding Spanish Main to form a stupendous kettle which serves as a central heating plant for the Atlantic Ocean. The eastward revolution of the earth, it is believed, tends to create a surge of the Atlantic westward along the equator and the water appears to stream through the gaps in the island reef of

By a Staff Artist

the Antilles, seeking, like Columbus, a free passage to the West.

But it does not succeed; instead it finds itself caught in an enormous trap. It beats week by week against the torrid beaches of Panama and Honduras, Yucatan and Florida, warming itself on the way, and finding no exit into an unfettered western expanse, returns to the Atlantic and moves north.

Tiring of shores, it leaves the Carolinas and Virginia, New York and Maine to an other current flowing down from Labrador, and launches out into the open, dividing its immeasurable flood into several branches. One moves up and around little Iceland, making it less icy, another glides gently beside sunny Portugal and France, furnishing rains for their luxuriant fields, passes about England and Scotland, moderating the frosts, tempering the winds and making what Shakespeare considered another "Eden—in a silver sea." It melts the snows of Norway, and presses on around the upper corner of the world, giving Russia an ice-free, frigid port at Murmansk.

This ocean stream, unlike rivers upon the land, flows into its tributaries, instead of out of them. And as one branch goes north along Europe's western coast, another moves south, flows along Africa's hump, loses itself in the western-moving tides, is shunted north by the Brazilian wedge, and returns again to the Caribbean furnace, to secure warmth for another trip.

Around and around it flows on its endless journey through the ages, collecting sunshine in Port Limon and Havana to bestow on daisies in Dublin and violets in Murmansk.

It moves about 40 miles a day and passes only over the surface of the ocean, leaving the depths cold and undisturbed.

* * *

The Atlantic loves order and routine. Both its waters and its winds go in ruts. In some places stupendous currents flow beside one another in opposite directions as lines of traffic on modern roads. As the waters upon the whirling globe rush all day long into the rays of a rising sun, they collect heat or some other force that in certain areas sets winds blowing westward with the regularity of a rising tide.

Sailors from Spain were the first to discover these kind and gentle breezes and they felt grateful to them for filling their sails and shortening their tedious journeys, so, in keeping with true Spanish gallantry, named these water expanses over which the winds blew, "Ladies' Sea."

Then came Englishmen over those same waters with boats carrying things to sell, or going for things to buy, and the English sailors showed their appreciation of the breezes that blew them to markets by calling them "Trade Winds," by which name they are still known.

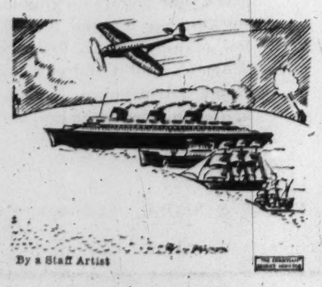
* * *

The Atlantic Ocean has its Doldrum. Through it no current seems to flow; over it no wind blows. And when ancient sailboats strayed in there they seemed to have passed into another world.

The sun beat relentlessly down by day; a mocking moon shone down at night; sharp stars drew their diagrams in the skies, showing where land lay and ports called and homes beckoned, but the stranded ships remained. Clouds appeared, lightning flashed, thunder pealed, rain fell in torrents, but no wind blew; the sky grew calm again and the ships remained, until time failed to leave any record and space vanished, and all was swallowed up in infinitude.

The Sargasso Sea

In the midst of the Atlantic Ocean is a sea, the Sargasso Sea. It has no shores,



By a Staff Artist

its waves beat upon no beaches, and its weary waters find rest in no harbor, because it is in the midst of the ocean.

It is a sort of ocean scrap heap. And at first was a terrifying place for sailors. They thought it was the world's backyard and felt that if they ventured far into it, they might disappear down some cosmic chasm.

The Sargasso Sea is a backwash from many currents. The ocean has lots of time and covers lots of space, so in the course of ages has collected much debris from many shores. And amid this driftage grows rank and riotous seaweed, extending as far as 80 feet into the depths.

By a Staff Artist

It makes a kind of inverted ocean jungle, so dense in spots that it retards the movement of small sailboats. Columbus's sailors were uneasy in this area.

Steppingstones

The United States has at its disposal a line of steppingstones, reaching across the North Atlantic. If Uncle Sam is in a mood for long strides he may go via Newfoundland, Greenland and Iceland at about 1,000 miles a hop. If he wishes to step more daintily he may take the Halifax - Labrador - Greenland - Iceland route. In this case he would have to use two steppingstones, belonging to Great Britain, but would be very welcome.

The United States has a base of its own in Newfoundland, and has accepted a military protectorate over Greenland and Iceland.

American soldiers are keeping watch at this outpost.

Iceland is much smaller than Greenland and pleasanter. It is rather flat and plain, somewhat gray and drab and displays none of Greenland's superb icy splendor. Its 100,000 inhabitants are industrious and intelligent and have worked out exemplary social relations. Life among them may be a little monotonous, but secure and agreeable.

Probably never in its history did Iceland have so many guests as have recently steamed or flown there from America. Never were its harbors and landing fields so busy.

Who Shall Control America's Front Yard?

By a Student of History

One of the main issues being fought out in this war is control of the Atlantic.

The future of America depends largely on who controls the Atlantic. In the battles now raging over the earth on land and sea the future position of the United States is being determined.

Very few historical relations are so utterly constant as that between the Atlantic and the Americas. Ever since 1492 America has formed an almost inseparable geographical unit with that sea.

The Atlantic has the reputation of being a wild and stormy ocean, chasing fleeing ships with thunderbolts and rocking dreadnaughts upon its gigantic waves as spars of floating timber. But for more than a century now it has been one of the kindest of all the waters upon the earth, bearing burdens for men and women, affording security, uniting peoples, bringing prosperity to rapidly advancing nations.

These long decades of tranquility were largely due to Great Britain's Naval power and political policies. So great was that power and so constant those policies that they seemed part of the very ocean. But before Great Britain won that power, unceasing streams of plunderers and invaders harassed the Americas. Every strong European nation that arose between the voyage of Columbus and Great Britain's winning mastery over the seas, tried to conquer and exploit the Americas. A political rule that became almost as plain as a geometrical theorem was that every major European people of modern times, as it moved toward the apex of its power, tried to seize and dominate all or parts of America.

First, came Spain, because when Europe awoke from the long night of the Dark Ages, Spain arose as the first great power. It had the most powerful army, the mightiest fleet, an advanced culture, extremely bold leaders, and was moved by a narrow but very dynamic idea which might be called "National Clericalism," instead of National Socialism. The force of that "Naziism," also, was intensified by a furious desire for plunder.

Dynamic, expanding, aggressive Spain swept over many seas and laid claim to the whole American continent. For well over a century it came near making that claim good. Spain held all of South America except Brazil and very large areas in North America. It actually fought land battles along the coast of the Carolinas. It first explored the Mississippi valley. It claimed possession of the southern part of what is now the U. S., from ocean to ocean, as well as the whole Middle West, all of Mexico, and the chief Caribbean islands. Its explorers went as far inland as the state of Kansas.

After that Holland arose and, as it moved toward the peak of its might, endeavored to seize parts of the North, South, and Central America. Also with success.

Even before Holland's expansion East and West, Portugal had come to the new hemisphere and laid claim to the greater part of South America. It actually took possession of territory considerably larger than the whole of the present United States.

France was more pretentious than either of these two smaller states and succeeded in gaining a very strong hold on large American areas. For many years France was the strongest colonizing power in the Americas after Spain. Its fleet was long one of the mightiest in American waters.

The outcome of this European rivalry in the Atlantic and in the Americas was settled a century and a quarter ago by Great Britain's victories over France, Spain, and Holland. Only then was it determined whether what is now the United States should be Latin or Anglo-Saxon. British sailors settled it.

Now another European power has arisen and is endeavoring to move out over the seas. As Spain, 449 years ago, so Nazi Germany today carries a cross on its banner—a strange, blasphemous "crooked cross." It, also, plunders in the name of an idea and imposes slavery in the name of an alleged mission.

This power, as those which preceded it, has avidly directed its attention to the wealth of the New World. As the Spanish conquistadors rapaciously crossed oceans and jungles for gold, the Nazis do not cease, either by day or by night, to thunder about "the have countries," and about "living space." This hemisphere has perhaps more "living space" than any other and it is the world's outstanding "have" area. The Nazis, as every other expanding European power of modern times, covet these treasures and are seeking to seize them.

For more than twelve decades the Atlantic has been largely stable. So has Europe. No new empire has arisen during that time to dominate that continent or sweep out over lands and seas to new conquests.

But now a new tempest has broken out. As the Arabs once swept into Europe from Africa, as the Turks swarmed into it from Asia, as explorers once passed from all its ports into all the seas, now new Nazi conquistadors, with a tremendous up-surge of power are moving along every road of conquest.

They are endeavoring to overthrow all the Atlantic barriers. The spears of their legions and the prows of their ships are directed toward the Americas. If they are allowed to crush the bulwarks of the British Commonwealth and the British fleet, the Atlantic will be filled with forces hostile to America. Once America's waters resounded with the battle cries of conquerors seeking power and plunder. Practically every island in the Caribbean changed hands from one to a dozen times. America was the world's battlefield.

On America's action now depends whether or not such an era will return.

Canada Needs More Workers For Extended War Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada faces two serious new problems—a rising cost of war and a shortage of manpower.

It is now clear to the Government that the war program already laid down and moving to its peak will mobilize completely all the normal energies of the Nation. But the program is being increased. Something more than normal energies must be mobilized, and something more than normal labor supplies.

Experts of the Government are now in possession of facts concerning Canada's total productive capacities which they have never known exactly before. They know that all normal labor supplies have been used up in the unprecedented war boom and that any more workers must come from among classes that have never worked before, chiefly women, or out of non-essential industries.

The new study is based on the figures of the national registration taken last year and on the demands of the fighting services and the armament industries for workers. It is found that since the outbreak of war the fighting services have enlisted an average of 14,000 men per month and war industry 28,000 men. That is the first vital fact disclosed by the new survey—war as Canada is fighting it demands two men in the armament factory for every man in uniform.

Survey of Labor Supply

"The great bulk of the potential supply of labor," the study says, "seems to be among those who have never worked, . . . and home makers (married women)." When the national registration was made a year ago there were 491,000 potential workers who had never worked, and of these 495,000 were women. There were also 2,300,000 married women.

How many of these women are ready to work? In the total of the 3,882,000 females who registered, from 16 years of age upward, 597,820 said they would take jobs enabling them to come home daily and 347,839 were willing to work away from home. But most of the women willing to work already are employed. The Government will not know until the census figures of 1941 are complete how many women have taken jobs since the registration of a year ago. Then the potential labor supply among women will be known definitely for the first time.

"It is important," says the Government's new study, "that the movement (married women into employment) be as large and as rapid as possible because, though married women may not do a large part of the work of the defense industries, yet, if a quarter of them take jobs, they will release half a million men in trade, commercial activity and the lighter manufacturing operations, for more arduous industrial tasks and for the armed forces."

3,500 Drafted in Month

The current drain on man power is believed to be even heavier than the survey indicates. The survey does not consider the loss to industry of the trainees who every month are compelled by Canada's conscription law to go into the Army for indefinite periods. The training scheme is now drawing 3,500 young men out of civilian and war industry per month and these men, while they may not be sent overseas unless they volunteer to go, will not return to civilian life during the war.

From all tihs it is plain that, even to maintain its present momentum in the fighting services and war industries, Canada will have to reach into the civilian industries. The Government long ago announced that nonessential industries would be closed or curtailed if necessary. Already this process has started in some industries like automobile manufacturing, but it has not gone far. Most industries are operating at a peak. Canada must prepare to reduce many of those turning out luxury products.

In plain terms this simply means a sharp reduction in Canada's standard of living. The Canadian people must live more simply and economically from now on—not merely because more of their income is going into taxes and war loans, but because the supply of luxuries will be reduced.

Air Training Expanded

But this is not the whole picture. The calculations noted above are based on the present war program, and it is increasing. Since the current budget was framed the Government has enlarged its Army establishment by ordering the mobilization of a sixth division of infantry. The British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme has been expanded. The Navy, which had 13 vessels at the outbreak of war, has 250 now, and will have 400 by next spring. The war industries are still expanding. All this forecasts a larger budget next year.

At present, the Government is planning to spend about $1,450,000,000 directly on the war in the fiscal year ending next spring, and, in addition, will loan some $900,000,000 to Britain. With its normal operating costs, the Government will spend between $2,750,000,000 and $3,000,000,000 where it spent $500,000,000 before the war. If this budget is to be increased in the next fiscal year, Canada must face heavier taxes and Government loans.

The present taxes are expected to raise only $1,400,000,000. The Government may get $200,000,000 more out of the new unemployment insurance fund, out of war savings certificates and other miscellaneous revenue sources. The last Victory Loan yielded $710,000,000. These revenue receipts total about $2,300,000,000, at least half a billion less than the total required this year. And a larger total will yet be required.

National Income Rising

It is true, of course, that the national income of Canada is rising and next year the yield of existing taxes will increase, but it is certain that a larger portion of the average citizen's income must go to the State.

Some 45 per cent of it is now going into the war and altogether about 50 per cent to the State for all purposes. When a still larger share is required it can be provided only by a change in the Nation's living habits and by real sacrifice among all classes.

Throughout the Nation today there is no complaint against taxes or against the still larger loans which lie ahead. There is, on the contrary, a widespread view that Canada still is not doing enough in the war, and the feeling among ordinary men that they have not contributed much so far toward victory.

The ordinary man does not know, of course, how much sacrifice the existing program will demand when it gets into its full stride during the next six months or so. The bills have not been fully presented to the taxpayer yet. But so strong is the demand for a larger effort that the future bills will become still larger.

British Army 'Goes to Sea'

Wide World

Broads Flotilla on Duty

The Broads flotilla, formerly operated by the Navy, has been taken over by the British Army. The flotilla consists of fast armed motorboats which patrol the inland waterways, constantly on the alert for enemy seaplanes that might attempt to land. The Broads is a broad expanse of water in East Anglia, near the east coast of Britain, mainly in the County of Norfolk. In peacetime it is popular with inland yachtsmen. Photo passed by the British censor.

Anglo-Turkish Trade Pact Bars Any Chrome to Nazis

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 1—Britain has won another important commercial and diplomatic victory in Turkey.

Simultaneously with the signing Sept. 29 of the new Anglo-Turkish trade agreement, Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, has told both Dr. Karl Clodius, German economic emissary, and German Ambassador Franz von Papen, that Turkey will not supply any chrome for the Reich.

There has been keen competition in Ankara over chrome, a mineral which is particularly useful in toughening steel as well as for other war purposes.

The total world production of chrome is estimated at about 1,000,000 tons yearly, of which about one fifth comes from Turkey.

Although Yugoslavia and Greece also produce considerable quantities, Germany still is believed to be short and the Nazis have been putting heavy pressure on the Turks, demanding at least half of the total Turkish production.

Deadlock in Negotiations

Refusal of Turkish authorities to accede to this demand is understood to be the main cause of a deadlock in trade negotiations which have been continuing for some time between Ankara and Berlin.

The Turks are understood to have offered copper instead of chrome, in return for various manufactured goods, including certain types of armaments which Germany has offered to supply.

The new trade treaty between Britain and Turkey announced by the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, provides mainly for the purchase by Britain of large quantities of Turkish foodstuffs. Whether Britain is to take the entire Turkish surplus of chrome is not clear. Some reports say this is the case while others do not. The probability is that Turkish exports of chrome to certain of the British dominions are to be increased.

One of the important reasons for the progress which the British have been making in trade relations with Turkey appears to be the ability of Britain to make deliveries according to schedule.

Nazis Goods Delayed

Deliveries of German goods, on the contrary, have been held up lately by transport problems on the continent due to the conflict on the Eastern Front.

According to reports reaching here from Ankara, it appears probable that a Turkish-German trade agreement will be reached before long, but the general conviction is that it will fall far short of the original hopes held by Dr. Clodius and Herr von Papen.

The situation is not yet entirely clear, however, and the possibility that the Turkish Government might feel obliged to yield to heavy Nazi pressure and make important last-minute trade concessions cannot be ruled out entirely.

Engineers Form A Defense Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Establishment of the Engineers' Defense Board, a new working organization of engineers and technologists from the several national engineering societies to deal with technical problems on shortages, substitutions, conservation, raw materials, production, and reclamation in the Nationwide adjustment under the impact of the defense effort, was announced here today.

With an initial membership of five representatives each appointed by the governing bodies of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Society of Automotive Engineers, and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the new organization will assist the various branches of Government with engineering knowledge and experience on questions connected with military preparedness.

Churchill Pledges Russian Aid Even to British Sacrifices

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 1—Prime Minister Churchill, in his speech yesterday, was evidently concerned in relieving the general anxiety in Britain as to whether best use is being made of the new opportunities resulting from Nazi involvement in the East—whether sufficient aid is being given to Russia. For strategical reasons Mr. Churchill revealed no new secrets of the extent the Soviet is being helped, but he did give reassurance that his Government is fully aware of the necessity of assisting Russia's fight to the very utmost of British ability, and even at the expense of severe sacrifices at home.

The chorus of demands which Mr. Churchill had to meet was for more initiative, more daring, less listening to so-called "safety first" advice of the brass-hats.

Friends of Britain abroad have been perhaps even more vociferous on this account, and it is quite understandable how they, like the British themselves, are fretting at the limited action Britain is still taking.

Call for Land Offensive

They are impatient with the fact that Britain cannot take even a limited offensive in the West when the Nazis have a far greater part of their forces fighting the Russians.

Such admission makes the day of victory seem very far off.

But Mr. Churchill was convincing in his reasons for persisting with the present policy.

He stressed the immense responsibility which the British Government shoulders in ensuring first that Britain itself is strong enough at home to resist being mercilessly ravaged like continental countries.

His assertion that the Nazis were suffering from a very serious shortage of planes in the air war was one of the most cheering news items of the past two years.

But a very different story was his judgment that Hitler was still strong enough to stand on the defensive in the east while simultaneously launching full-scale offensives against Egypt and through Spain and against Britain itself.

Risky Adventures Barren

That in fact constitutes his answer to the clamor that Britain should invade the Continent. It does not preclude Britain taking a land offensive. But it makes clear that Mr. Churchill and his military advisers are not going to be pressed by public opinion into risky ventures.

Clearly, the Government must plan for a long war, even though, as Mr. Churchill told the Commons, he and his advisers are working day and night to make victory speedy.

The fact that Britain's food stocks are today not only far higher than 18 months ago, but even higher than at the outbreak of war, is hailed here as a major defeat for Hitler.

There is added satisfaction in this since in the Battle of the Atlantic it is an Anglo-American victory, as Mr. Churchill reminded the Commons.

Allocation of Man Power

Regarding the vexed question of allocation of man power, Mr. Churchill reaffirmed the Government's determination that the medium-sized but highly mechanized army Britain is building must have its full quota of technicians.

This issue is causing an acute difference between the Minister of Labor, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the Trades Union General Secretary, Sir Walter Citrine, who claims that war production is being sacrificed for the needs of the Army.

Mr. Churchill did not entirely satisfy his critics on this question, and the matter will certainly have to be handled with care in order to resolve the trouble between the Trades Union Congress and the Government. Not that there is any desire to cramp the Army, but because the Government is felt in practice to be guilty of a good deal of unintelligent use of Britain's limited man power.

The Premier's statement provides a reply to charges that he is now a virtual dictator.

Undoubtedly as the war proceeds the Churchill Government becomes increasingly a one-man affair.

But the vast difference between the British and Nazi regimes is that Britain's one-man act constantly submits itself to a searching parliamentary floodlight.

Wickard Ponders Churchill Estimate

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 1 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, here pushing his plan to make the United States a breadbasket for the democracies, sent word to newsmen he preferred not to comment on Winston Churchill's statement that Great Britain's "reserves of food stand higher than at the outbreak of the war."

Mr. Wickard indicated that possibly he would comment after studying Prime Minister Churchill's full statement.

The Secretary last week told a House committee in Washington that England was short on rations.

Mr. Wickard, testifying on the new request for $5,985,000,000 lend-lease funds, said $1,000,000,000 of the sum "is the very lowest estimate of funds needed for the commodities the department has promised to supply to Britain" in the next five months.

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U. S. Army Has 'Edge on Hitler' In Its Motorized Divisions

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

If the American automobile industry had failed the Army it would have been sensational news. The one thing the Army did expect from industry was good motor equipment. The fact that it got it is hardly surprising.

But it is of tremendous importance to the Army that it does have not only first-class motor equipment, but the best there is. This new army sludging through the muck of swamps and rain-drenched roads of Louisiana during past weeks was the most motorized army in military history—far more motorized than the German army was in France last year, and more motorized despite its deficiencies than the German Army is even today.

There are still infantry divisions in this American army of what the soldiers call "gravel polishers." They did some phenomenal marching in the maneuvers. But there is no unit in the Army which doesn't have motor supply columns. Only in one cavalry division do they still use horses to pull artillery. And when equipment is complete there will be troop carriers in every infantry outfit to give the men a lift in relays. It is in every sense an army on wheels.

Which is very different from the German Army even today. The writer has seen dozens of German army divisions plodding into France followed by nothing but horse-drawn equipment. Whole corps of the German Army use horses for everything from supply wagons to artillery. There is a reason. The German automobile industry is not big enough to supply motor equipment for the entire German Army, nor does Hitler have enough gasoline at his disposal to keep it running if he had it.

Away Ahead of Hitler

But the American army, suffering from neither of these limitations, has been able to motorize with the result that I saw American armies maneuvering through Louisiana which were far faster and far better equipped with motor vehicles than the bulk of the German Army. This is the one place where America has a real edge on Hitler.

The performance of the motor vehicles was superlative. The second phase of the maneuvers opened with a hurricane from the Gulf which brought two days of drenching rain over the already swampy maneuver area. Rivers rose over their banks and spread out over the fields. The rising water table made even comparatively high land risky for heavy vehicles. Swamps doubled their size. The earth shoulders of the highways became greased sideway toboggans. If motor equipment was ever to bog down here was the time.

But it did not bog. The great six and nine-ton "prime movers" with ten driving wheels, the high command cars and the tiny bantam "jeeps," the "half tracks" and the squad cars rolled through it all. It is done by multiplying the number of drive wheels and using big tires. Everything has front wheel drive which can be cut in or out by a gear shift. And all the heavy trucks have winches with which they can pull themselves out of trouble.

Forded Swamp Like Ducks

I visited the 69th Coast Artillery Regiment (anti-aircraft) in position north of Lake Charles just after the hurricane and rain. Its entire area was water logged. You could not put a foot down in less than an inch of water anywhere. The outfit has three-inch anti-aircraft guns which required the heaviest "prime movers" to pull. The way to the main highway lay across open fields and through ditches with a foot or two of running water. They were literally unbothered by this condition. They moved when they pleased without any difficulty. The wheels of the big trucks pad along like Pluto in a Walt Disney cartoon film, seemingly capable of rolling over anything.

The first Cavalry Division forded the Sabine River with its motorized equipment at night. Where water was too deep cables were carried to trees on the far bank and the trucks and scout cars and "jeeps" (command and reconaissance) literally pulled themselves across on their winches. The feat enabled the Blue Army to catch the Reds by surprise, capture the gasoline supplies of the armored division and put them out of action.

At one point a break in a Red Line forced a field artillery battery of 75's to make a hasty retreat across fields. It was a column of about 30 trucks of various types. Blues were closing in on both flanks and their only chance of escape lay across a 20-foot-wide ditch with green stagnant water at the bottom. I thought that of course they were trapped. It didn't seem that any motor vehicle could come through that water and climb the bank. But the battery moved ahead. Each truck hesitated at the edge to shift into low gear and throw all wheels into action. Each chose a new path for safety. But down they came, one after another. They slipped and twisted a little. Occasionally a wheel would spin on the up grade. But every one came slowly but surely through the bog, up the bank and out on the hard highway.

The Men to Man Them Too

Another side of the motorized army story is told by the highly restrained comment of a British observer. After a breathless drive through and around columns of tanks and artillery he said to his Missouri driver, "You Americans handle cars jolly well." To which the Missouri lad replied, "sure, most of us were born in 'em." Which ended the conversation.

That's about the way this Army feels about motor vehicles. It's second nature to them, not only to drive them well but to take good care of them. After a day of front-line battle one anti-tank battalion, completely motorized, reported that every vehicle would be ready for service by six the next morning. Drivers tend their cars and trucks with care and pride. More frequently than not the driver will embellish his truck with his name worked in elaborate letters and imaginative combination of colors.

A tank bogged down in a ditch and was promptly "captured." When an umpire came up he found the driver protesting vigorously, but not over being "captured." That didn't bother him. But he was insisting that a maintenance truck be summoned at once to pull the tank out before water got into the engine.

It's excellent stuff. The men like to handle it. Officers are enthusiastic about its military value. Here is something the Germans don't have either in comparative quantity or quality.

Americans Seen Undefeatable

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 1 (AP)—Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy declared yesterday that "nobody in the world can beat an American at anything, once that American has set his mind to the job."

In an address prepared for ceremonies dedicating a new $16,500,000 naval ordnance plant here, the chief of the Navy's ordnance bureau continued: "And we have set our minds to the job. We shall do that job by using the combined forces of the Government, of industry, and of labor.

"Government — the Navy — has built and owns this plant. Industry—the Westinghouse Electric Company—will use its many years of experience in the management of industrial enterprises in operating the factory for the Government.

"And we are counting on labor—the American workmen who man this plant—to continue to give us that high standard of skilled precision workmanship which has carried the fame of American products to the far corners of the earth.

"From here will come the ordnance equipment which will make America the greatest naval power the world has ever known. From here also may come the fighting material which will aid the other free nations of the world to preserve their liberty from the attack of Nazi tyranny."

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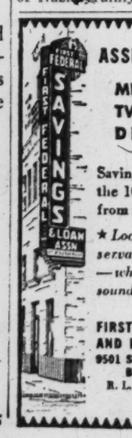

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Antiques: Nutting Collection to Go on Sale

Authentic pieces used in exhibition houses will be auctioned in New York Oct. 4.

Special interest surrounds the sale of Early American cabinet work of the 1700s and other furnishings from the Wallace Nutting estate, which will be held at the Parke Bernet Galleries, New York City, on the afternoon of Oct. 4. It is an event that closes another chapter in the career of America's most widely known collector and writer in this field.

His accumulations of furniture of the 1600s having been sold to the Hartford Athenaeum nearly 20 years ago, the present sale consists of pieces in the several styles of the 1700s—Queen Anne, Chippendale, Heppelwhite, and Sheraton—as interpreted by leading cabinetmakers of Philadelphia and New England.

Some of the more notable items are: Mahogany block-front kneehole desk carved with three shells and attributed to John Goddard of Newport, R. I.; a New England block-front, mahogany, two-door secretary desk; a Connecticut cherry chest-on-chest in Chippendale style; also credited to Philadelphia is a Queen Anne walnut side chair with drake feet and a walnut winged armchair that shows Dutch influence.

Several of these pieces are shown with others in the group pictured here. Numerous minor items bring the number of catalog lots to over 200. A group of hooked carpets is announced as having been made under the personal supervision of Mrs. Nutting, in dyeing the yarns, drawing the patterns, and in the actual hooking. Lengths of these are from 10x14 feet; widths, 8 to 12. Mrs. Nutting is the executrix of her husband's estate, and will continue the business of making reproductions, for some of which these pieces are models.

The paths and experiences by which men become expert collectors of antiques are many and diverse, and often crowded with surprising episodes and adventures. The stories of a dozen such might be found wholly unlike from their beginning, yet they arrive on common ground.

Mr. Nutting's manhood found him the minister of a large city church, yet within a few years he was author of a best seller among book on antiques. It is natural that one should be curious about the course that brought him such prominence, both as an author and a connoisseur.

Nutting Decided to Follow Photography as Vocation

Native of Maine, he was educated for the ministry at Phillips-Exeter, Harvard, and at theological seminaries in Hartford, Conn., and New York. Three pastorates in St. Paul, Minn., Seattle, Wash., and Providence, R. I., covered 15 years. Then he decided to follow as a vocation the outdoor hobby of photography he had enjoyed for eight years or so.

That was in 1904. For a number of years sales of hand-colored photographs of blossoming apple trees, white birches, and New England landscapes, houses, and gardens, ran to hundreds of thousands.

Then he decided to go inside the Colonial homes with his camera in order to publish artistic interiors as well as exteriors.

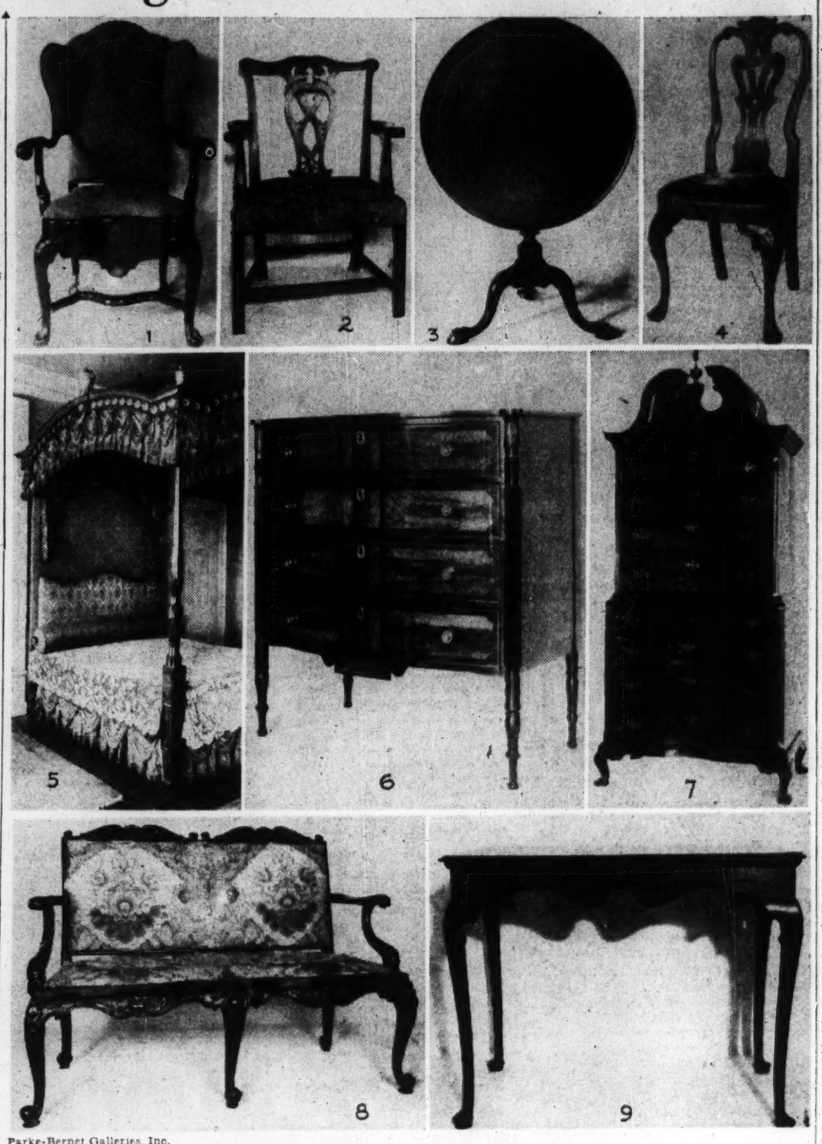
But satisfactory interiors were not to be found. This led to his buying and restoring the Saugus Iron Works house in 1917, one of the best survivals of the 1600s in Massachusetts. Furnished suitably in the manner of its period, the rooms became settings for domestic scenes in which furniture and interior architecture of historic accuracy were called for.

In his search and purchase of these essentials came Mr. Nutting's first interest in them as antiques—a regard that grew rapidly as he acquired, one by one, four other houses of different types and periods in other states. Two of these were the Wentworth-Gardner House at Portsmouth, N. H., now owned by Metropolitan Museum and kept open by the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities, and the Webb-Washington House at Weathersfield, Conn., which became property of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames.

The same year that he bought the Saugus Iron Works house Mr. Nutting began there the reproduction of early American wrought-iron house hardware; and, in Framingham, Mass., where he lived, the reproduction of some of America's best joinery and cabinet work of the 1600s and 1700s.

This may seem a strange undertaking for a collector of such things, but Mr. Nutting has assured us that he did it partly to accept the imagined challenge he found in the old examples he admired so greatly, and partly to offer the public copies authentic in form throughout and true to the highest Colonial standards of workmanship. Those who knew him well believe this to be wholly true.

Much, possibly all, of the furniture offered at the New York sale was bought for use as models for this last purpose. It may be that it has served this purpose, and that numerous previse replicas may have been made and sold—which is to the credit of the original. At least, the pieces stand as the selections of a distinguished author and connoisseur, whose personality and accomplishments brought him high distinction.



Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc.

Fine Furniture of the 1700's

These examples show the variety and quality of the American furniture of the 1700's in the Wallace Nutting sale. No. 1 is a Queen Anne carved walnut, winged armchair, from Philadelphia or Baltimore, Md. No. 2, mahogany armchair from a set of six, from Massachusetts. No. 3, carved mahogany dish-top, tip-and-turn tripod table, 31 inches in diameter. No. 4, Queen Anne carved walnut side chair with drake feet. No. 5 is an English canopy bed in Sheraton style, with gilded cornice decorations and surmounting urns. No. 6, Sheraton inlaid mahogany and satinwood swell-front chest of drawers. No. 7, Chippendale carved and inlaid chest-on-chest, with Spanish feet, from Connecticut. No. 8, Chippendale richly carved mahogany double seat, probably from Philadelphia. No. 9, Queen Anne walnut serving table, 42 inches long, from Rhode Island.

Doll Collecting

Interest in doll collecting has spread so widely that it includes many more persons than would have been thought possible a few years ago.

We are informed that the Doll Collectors of America, Inc., has members in 22 States, having been founded in Boston in 1935. Two years later, The National Doll and Toy Collectors' Club, Inc., was formed in New York and now has 17 chapters, or "units," of adults and as many of juniors, in ten States.

Additional proof of enthusiasm fo rthese toys of yesterday—magical images of early centuries—is brought by the book, The Fascinating Story of Dolls, by Janet Pagter Johl, published by H. L. Lindquist, New York, at $3.50.

History indicates that in ancient times these figures were not as often toys, as they were idols, magical images, or costume bodies. Among Greeks and Romans, however, they seem to have been considered playthings, much as we think of them now.

Since heads appear to be the chief attraction, it is no surprise that several chapters are given to them—French, English, and German. Complete patent records are cited giving details about numerous inventions of dolls, or of parts. Opinions of collectors on various topics are quoted, showing willing co-operation on the part of the author's collector-correspondents. In fact, material of this nature makes up a large part of the more than 300 pages. It would have seemed more valuable for those seeking facts and authoritative aid, if seasoned conclusions had been drawn, instead of offering varieties of views.

Persons whose hobby is dolls do not limit their attention to examples made 100 or more years ago, an age limit set by many who assemble antiques. One chapter is about dolls made in America from 1858 to 1913; another concerns 20 or so contemporary artists in this medium; still another is given to replicas. There are abundant illustrations that supply impressive evidence of the breadth of the subject of doll collecting as conceived by its followers, and the the enthusiasm with which it is pursued.

Mahogany Furniture On View in Los Angeles

The first of a series of rearranged, extended and contiguous galleries devoted to the decorative arts is open to the public at the Los Angeles County Museum. In this is shown American mahogany furniture, the arrangement based on the admirable collection lent by Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Bond Cecil.

This loan includes examples in the Hepplewhite and Sheraton styles as well as mid-century pieces showing the survival of early Queen Anne designs.

In America, these remained popular into Chippendale times, two generations after they had become "old fashioned" in England. Together with inherited pieces from Maryland and Virginia, the Cecil collection includes Massachusetts types from the Salem-Marblehead region.

A cherry "grandmother" clock of the 1790s, probably by Samuel Mulliken, Jr., of Newburyport and Salem, Mass., has been lent by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Hiestand.

Paintings, porcelains, and an historical American-Chippendale chair are from the Museum collections.

The Early American Glass Club will hold its first meeting of the season at 2 p. m., Oct, 8, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The speaker will be Dr. George M. A. Hanfmann, Instructor in Fine Arts at Fogg Museum, Harvard University, whose subject will be, Ancient Glass in Modern Techniques. It will be illustrated with lantern slides and followed by a gallery tour.

Scenes on Textiles Exhibited in New York

"American Scenes and Events on Textiles," is the subject of an exhibition of printed cottons, linens, and silks from 1777 to 1941 now open at The New York Historical Society, Central Park West at Seventy-sixth Street.

Assembled in the museum's special exhibition gallery, the collection of textiles outlines American history during the last century and a half. Reflected in the patterns are the events, scenes, and even portraits of men who made history.

There is a printed textile with the illustration of Penn's treaty with the Indians, a kerchief showing the signing of the Declaration of Independence, one showing the Battle of New Orleans in 1815 under Andrew Jackson, a bandanna of the famous election of 1840—William Henry Harrison and his Tippecanoe log cabin.

There are also kerchiefs showing the City Hall, the street peddlers of New York, Fulton's steam frigate, "Fulton the First," the first United States battleship to be propelled by steam, Gen. Zachary Taylor, and even some for children showing the house that Jack built, the multiplication table, and many others.

The exhibition, which will continue through Nov. 30, is composed of over 175 textiles and includes a collection which was the gift of Mrs. J. Insley Blair, augmented by loans from several institutions as well as material from the Society's own collection.

The Museum is open daily except Mondays from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays from 1 to 5 p. m., and is free to the public.

Old Sheffield Silver In Minneapolis Institute

During the summer, Mrs. John Crosby has added two new examples of Old Sheffield silver to the collection in the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Minneapolis, Minn., the first examples of their kind to be included in the group.

The cake basket, dating between 1785 and 1790, is a graceful oval form with a movable handle. The body is decorated with a series of pierced medallions joined by chased swags of leaves and flowers and bordered by narrow-pierced bands.

The tea kettle dates from a later period, probably about 1810. It has a rounded body with a domed lid topped by an ebony finial, and is unadorned except for an engraved coat of arms with mantling of ermine.

Ickes Hits Senate 'Gas' Report; Charges Blow to U. S. Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Petroleum co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes today accused the Senate gasoline investigating committee of seriously hindering national defense by telling the Nation there is no oil shortage.

Appearing before the Maloney Committee at his own request, Mr. Ickes launched into the five members for accepting the "hypothetical estimate" of John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, that 20,000 railroad tank cars are available to break the East Coast gasoline crisis. He described Mr. Pelley as a "lobbyist whose chief concern was to prevent the building of a pipeline."

A survey conducted by the oil industry itself showed a maximum of 5,192 tank cars available, while the Cities Service Oil Company, attempting to find 1,000 tank cars for immediate use, has been able to secure only 160, Mr. Ickes informed the committee.

He accused Mr. Pelley of "Pelleyanning" to the Nation about the condition of the railroads. "I suggest to the American railroads as a test of their patriotism and as proof that they repudiate such a disservice as Mr. Pelley has committed them to, that they recall Mr. Pelley and his storm troopers from Washington and render him powerless to commit further mischievous acts," he added.

10 P. C. Cut Continued

While Mr. Ickes was explaining to the committee his reasons for refusing to lift present restrictions on gasoline consumption, the Office of Production Management ordered continuation during October of the 10 per cent cut in deliveries of gasoline to retailers in the Atlantic Coast area. The base for figuring the reduction from deliveries was changed from July, an abnormal month, to a three-month base period covering May, June and July.

Continued widespread violations of the fair price schedule drawn up by Price Administrator Leon Henderson were reported meanwhile by the American Automobile Association, which said that three-fourths of the dealers surveyed in 25 cities were charging prices higher than those recommended by Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Ickes told the committee that there is still a shortage of oil on the East Coast and that President Roosevelt's shooting orders to the Navy and a bottleneck in high octane aviation gasoline are increasing the seriousness of the problem.

"I still say there is a shortage," he declared. "That doesn't mean that there is not enough oil for today, but if the present trend continues there won't be enough for next winter."

One week, when the United States Navy, acting as lend-lease purchasing agent ask for bids for supplying 600,000 barrels of aviation gasoline for lend-lease purposes, it got no bids, Mr. Ickes told the committee. "Foreign demand for September, for 100-octane," he added, "was equal to our entire American production for that month. Obviously we cannot begin to fill these orders for the nations fighting Hitler and still supply our own needs," he declared.

Mr. Ickes admitted that 3,000 to 5,000 additional tank cars now carrying road oil will be available to the oil industry at the end of the road building season, but at the same time he insisted that "tank cars will not solve our entire problem."

"Neither," he added, "will possible additional tankers or barges, in spite of Admiral Land's optimism." Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, had told the committee that the oil shortage could be taken care of by the construction of concrete barges. He, alone with Mr. Pelley and Ralph Budd, Defense Transportation Commissioner, objected to using steel for the pipeline Mr. Ickes wants to have built from East Texas to Bayonne, N. J. The new supply priorities and allocations board has since refused to give priorities on the type of steel the oil companies want.

No Unwarranted Alarm

Denying the committee's conclusion that the public had been unduly alarmed about the gasoline situation by the Petroleum Coordinator's office, Mr. Ickes insisted: "The fact is that public attention was not called to the oil situation until last spring, when the situation had become—in my belief, at least—so serious that something had to be done."

Simply stated, the oil problem today, Mr. Ickes said is this:

"1. Not enough oil is now moving to the East Coast to supply all of next winter's already-known needs.

"2. Not enough oil is now moving to this coast to supply, in addition, almost certain increases in these needs.

"3. Not enough stocks are now available in storage tanks on the East Coast to make up all of the difference between what we will need and what we will move in."

He told the committee that its report belittling the seriousness of the situation had changed the situation "rapidly for the worse." Gasoline stations, which formerly had held down sales, "blew off the lid," he said, exhibiting pictures of stations posting "plenty of gas" signs.

"I feel sure that you would have avoided such consequences if the facts of the oil situation had not been misrepresented to you by persons and organizations with motives that will not bear scrutiny," he told the Senators.

War Group Head Assails Nye

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Declaring that the American people are behind the anti-Hitler policy of the Roosevelt Administration, the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson, Protestant Episcopal Bishop and National Chairman of Fight for Freedom, today charged Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota with attempting to silence "by threats and intimidation" every group in American life who dares disagree with him and those he represents.

In a telegram to Senator Nye, Bishop Hobson referred to the North Dakota Senator's address here Sept. 29, when he threatened to "investigate" Lewis Douglas, head of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and declared his warning would not silence "the thousands of our business men who know you can't do business with Hitler or his admirers in this country."

"Your speech of Monday night, the 'inquisition' in Washington of those in the movie industry who are Hitler's enemies, and ex-Colonel Lindbergh's veiled threat to the Jews in Des Moines, Iowa, are following a familiar and frightening line," Bishop Hobson continued.

"In a moment of desperation you and your tiny group of colleagues are trying, as Hitler tried, to win a battle by threats of persecution. Hitler succeeded. But you won't. We Americans have spoken up for and are willing to fight for freedom."

President Declares Free Press Vital As Nation Observes Newspaper Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—National Newspaper Week, to be celebrated in 5,000 communities throughout the country, was opened today with a message from President Roosevelt characterizing a free press as a "fundamental obligation of patriotism."

"The recurrence of National Newspaper Week should awaken in the hearts and souls of all Americans a renewed determination to defend and maintain and perpetuate the priceless heritage of a free press," the President said in a letter to William N. Hardy, chairman of the committee in charge of the celebration, which will continue through Oct. 8.

"The maintenance of an unfettered press, informed by truth and guided by courage and conscience and wholehearted devotion to the public welfare, is a fundamental obligation of patriotism.

"I trust as a result of the forthcoming observance that Americans everywhere will have a renewed sense of the incalculable blessing which a free press confers. It must be maintained against all assaults."

The celebration, sponsored by 25 leading newspaper associations, also was hailed by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County.

Visits to newspaper plants, civic club meetings, newspaper exhibits, essay contests, and advertising will feature the observance in all parts of the country. One of the objectives this year is to dramatize the part newspapers are playing in national defense and to answer attacks on advertising. Oct. 4 has been set aside as Newspaper Boy Day.

Mrs. R.'s Phone Call 'Home' Cuts Red Tape

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 1

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has deftly cut through national defense red tape by personally telephoning the White House.

Informed that release of 77 trailers to relieve a housing jam around a Seneca County, N. Y., ordnance plant was being held up, she stepped into a telephone booth at Hotel Pennsylvania, talked to the President one minute and returned to a Federal Advisory Council meeting to report that the matter would have her husband's immediate attention.

Bridegroom Wins $1,000 Picking Cotton

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., Oct. 1 (AP)—Morris Ware, young Ruleville, Miss., bridegroom, won the national cotton picking championship here yesterday.

The Mississippian picked 130 pounds in two hours flat, less than some of the other contestants, but his pick was so clean that the judges awarded him the $1,000 prize. The condition of the pick and the rows assigned to each contestant was considered in awarding the title.

Second honors and $250 went to A. B. Karnes, of Senath, Mo., and third prize of $100 went to Ike Y. Polk, Hayti, Mo.

Harold Mason, Senath, Mo., high school youth who won the 1940 championship with 129 pounds in two hours, placed nineteenth.

A commercial fisherman in the summer, the champion quit school to get married two months ago and has been picking cotton for a living.

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Work on U. S. Bases Alters Bermudan Scenes

Customary quiet broken by Army and Navy projects as U. S. progresses in defense program.

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—This once-quiet resort for American tourists has experienced many changes between the time that the United State Lend-Lease base was begun, and the recent inspection visit of United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

The motors of automobiles and trucks are heard on streets whose quiet seldom was broken before except by the clop-clop of a passing carriage horse.

Hotels where tourists played have become offices and clubrooms for workers, soldiers, sailors and officers.

And Bermuda natives are faced with a skyrocketing cost of living and a shortage of houses.

Two main projects are well under way.

At Longbird Island a huge Army air field is being built. Natives of the colony shook their heads pessimistically when it was learned the Americans would fill in patches of water around Longbird. They said the sea bottom was like iron and no dredge could break it up. But acres of sand, coral, shells and clay have been pumped around and over Longbird. As far as the eye can see, a vast bare field for this east-end base has quickly taken shape.

West End Naval Base

At the west end of the islands the naval operating base is being constructed.

Some of America's best laborers are on the job. Boulder Dam experts have been sent here.

Capt. P. J. Searles, United States Navy engineer-in-charge, and Maj. Donald White, United States Army engineer-in-charge, have had to keep one jump ahead of the accommodation demands. Separate crews are building barracks to house the workers, but each ship brings weekly about 300 additions.

Major White had a good idea: with Bermuda's available housing accommodation taxed to the utmost, the Hudson River boat S. S. Berkshire which used to be on the New York - Albany run, was brought here and anchored off St. George's. Six hundred men are now living aboard the "hotel" ship.

It is difficult to rent a home in Bermuda today. When the tourists packed up and left there were large numbers of cottages to be had for a song. Landlords would take anything. But a cottage which rented at $30 a month in September, 1940, is leased these days at as high as $200 a month.

Refugees Rented Houses

It started with the arrival of evacuees from England. Many large houses formerly leased by wealthy American families were standing empty, and their owners were glad to lease them to the new English arrivals at considerably less than they were worth.

Then came the Americans, military and naval officers, construction engineers, officials of one kind and another, all wanting houses for themselves and their families. Soon all the houses which had been empty were occupied. But it didn't stop there.

Landlords with houses occupied by Bermudians at the lower rental usually given for long-term leases saw fellow house-owners reaping fabulous prices. And so began a wholesale ejection of tenants which has caused the House of Assembly to appoint a special committee charged with the investigation of housing and rentals.

Bermudians complained when landlords asked them to leave so that their houses could be rented at higher prices.

It was not possible for them to build new homes because restrictions conserved labor and material to build the bases or to rehabilitate dispossessed persons whose land has been taken for the bases.

At that, Englishmen and Americans have taken most of the large accommodation quarters.

Inland Migration

To make room for the United States bases, many families had to be moved from their homes. Hundreds of families which had lived for generations within sound of the surf on St. David's Island had to be transplanted inland.

Chief difficulty was setting a fair price for homes where few parcels of land have been sold in the last decade.

The islanders argue that market value should be based on what they have to pay for new land. Knowing the islanders must buy, Bermudians elsewhere have increased the per-acre price of their land.

The British Government has given Bermuda a $500,000 check to pay initial compensation costs. Ultimately, the British expect to secure reimbursement from the United States. Bermuda also expects to collect for legal expenses involved.

Bermuda merchants at first objected to American authorities bringing in supplies duty-free, but the American workers have brought thousands of dollars into circulation by frequenting the shops in Hamilton.

The base authorities buy tons and tons of fish each week from the island's small fishing industry. The fishermen never had such business before. But there are fewer fishermen because many of them have turned into boat pilots using their motorboats for work at the bases which pays more money.

The employment problem is not easily solved. About a year ago Bermuda had a relief project which took care of about 350 men put out of work by loss of the tourist trade. Today the labor demand is far ahead of the supply.

Twelve months ago a laborer in the relief corps received about $6.50 a week. He gets about four or five times that today if he is an unskilled worker, and about six or seven times last year's price if he is a carpenter, mason or electrician.

Bermudians awake one day to realize all their help were leaving to work at the bases for better wages.

Cv La Tour; Scott Seegers

Scenes Familiar to Those Who Have Visited Bermuda

Top: Looking west along Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda. Bottom: With spinnakers pulling against the breeze, yachts are tuning up in the Great Sound for the International One-Design series and the International Six-Meters races. Charming homes along the waterfront form a colorful background.

RAF Blasts Wide Area; Nazis Reply

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—British bombers for the second night in succession blasted at the North German ports of Hamburg and Stettin and left many large fires burning among docks and industrial quarters of both cities, the Air Ministry stated today.

The Royal Air Force struck also at several strategic points in German-occupied France, and then by daylight today roared out again toward the French Channel ports of Dunkirk and Calais.

While the RAF was thus unusually active, German bombers pounded sharply at five northeastern British town for hours in an attack greater than any this country has had recently.

[Germans said that Newcastle, Ramsgate, Aberdeen, and Hull were attacked, along with airports elsewhere.]

The RAF night attack on France was widespread. The Air Ministry said that docks at Cherbourg were attacked and large fires started, and that shipyards and oil depots at Nantes were bombed.

Other objectives attacked, it was stated, were docks at St. Nazaire, an airdrome near Lorient, and a convoy off the Netherlands Coast.

In the convoy attack a large supply ship was hit amidships, the Ministry said, and a smaller vessel was set afire.

From all these attacks one bomber was missing, according to the Air Ministry.

[In Berlin it was admitted that a large number of British bombers attacked German coastal cities overnight, leaving some civilians killed and injured.]

Meanwhile, the German attacks on England were of a scope unrivalled over Britain recently.

Rescue parties moved the casualties from the debris of buildings wrecked by heavy explosives and fire bombs. Fires which broke out were reported to have been controlled quickly.

"Considerable damage was done and there were a number of casualties, some of which were fatal," the British Air and Home Security Ministries said in a communiqué. "One enemy aircraft was destroyed during the night."

The German aerial activity was reported to have ceased before midnight.

Italians Claim Two

ROME, Oct. 1 (AP)—Italian submarines torpedoed two ships in an attack on British vessels on their way back to Gibraltar after battling with Italian torpedo planes last week end, the Italian High Command claimed today.

"Five Italian submarines scored torpedo hits on two enemy units," a communiqué claimed.

[Italians said three British cruisers and at least three merchant ships were sunk and a number of warships including the battleship Nelson were damaged in an attack on the eastbound convoy Sept. 27. The British acknowledged a torpedo hit on the Nelson and sinking of one merchant ship in an otherwise successful passage through the Mediterranean from Gibraltar. The British claimed that the convoy reached its destination. The Italians claimed the convoy was forced to turn about to return to Gibraltar.]

Six British planes were claimed to have been shot down by Italian airmen in five engagements over the Mediterranean and Africa.

Nazis Menace Key Soviet City Despite Losses

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Oct. 1

German siege armies attacking Leningrad have lost 100,000 men on the south and southwest approaches of the old Czarist capital, while Rumanian losses in the siege of Odessa, Black Sea Port, have reached a total of 160,000 troops, the Russians reported today.

Red Star, Soviet army newspaper, said heavy German losses in Estonia and in the direction of Novgorod were not included in the Leningrad estimate.

On the southern front, German military dispatches reported that Nazi troops were approaching the big industrial city of Kharkov, in the heart of the Donets River Basin, which lies almost at the eastern border of the Ukraine Republic.

DNB, official German News Agency, said Nazi fliers "taking part in ground fighting" around Kharkov blasted a railway network and demolished 33 trains filled with Soviet Army supplies.

Kharkov, a city of 854,000 population, is a center of smelting, metallurgical and other industries.

Reds Admit Hard Blow

The Russians, admitting the fall of historic Poltava, 80 miles southwest of Kharkov, where Peter the Great routed the Swedish invaders of Charles XII in 1709, declared that Soviet troops were forming along the east bank of the Vorskla River to block the Nazi onslaught toward Kharkov.

Capture of Poltava, a city of 130,000 on the west bank of the Vorskla River, was acknowledged in the Red Army's morning bulletin. The Germans said it fell along with Kiev, the Ukraine capital, on Sept. 19.

Soviet officials reported that large-scale fighting raged with unabating fury at the gateway to the Crimean Peninsula. Advices reaching London said German assault troops had reached a point about seven miles south of Perekop, a city at the top of the Crimean Isthmus, where the Russians have taken a stand behind extensive minefields.

Around Odessa the Russian Army reported it had crushed two battalions of German reinforcements rushed to a sector of the southern front to replace two shattered Rumanian infantry brigades.

German Losses Mount

In two days, the report said, the Germans lost 2,300 men killed in heavy Red Army counterattacks on the southern front while battles were developing also on the west and northwest.

The reported German losses were in addition to 260,000 Axis soldiers reported killed in the prolonged battles for Leningrad and Odessa—100,000 Germans at Leningrad and 160,000 Rumanians at Odessa.

The Army report said Russian infantry which destroyed two Rumanian brigades Sept. 26 kept up its attacks against Germans hurried into the breach and crushed two battalions of the First German Alpine Division and destroyed several other units.

On the northern front, aside from reporting heavy losses to the German siege forces, the Russians said their Red Armies had recaptured several towns on Leningrad's approaches and routed two more Nazi regiments.

Red Toll in Material

Red Star said German losses in materiel in the 10-weeks-old battle for Leningrad included 400 tanks, 846 planes, 300 mine-throwers, 700 machine-guns, 117 armored cars, and 200 field guns.

Berlin said German artillery again shelled important industrial facilities in Leningrad "with good effect," while the Nazi High Command reported the destruction of 45 out of 80 Soviet tanks in a clash with a German armored division.

A Russian spokesman, however, acknowledged that Leningrad was still in grave danger.

Germany's Finnish allies, driving down on Leningrad from the north, reported the capture of Petrozavodsk on the Leningrad-Murmansk Railway. The city is 180 miles airline northeast of Leningrad.

Knows Her Place

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—A woman registering to vote in the general election here gave her occupation as "household executive."

"You mean you're an executive in some sort of firm?" asked the clerk.

"No, in my own house," was the reply, "and I want you to put it down that way."

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Britain Gets £1,000,000,000 More for Rising War Costs

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The House of Commons today voted a new war credit of £1,000,000,000 asked by Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood to meet the rising costs of the war.

British war expenditures now are running to £11,000,000 a day, the Chancellor said.

The current expenditures are nearly 50 per cent higher than during the peak of the World War, when they ran only £7,000,000 a day.

With two billions already authorized for war purposes alone, in this fiscal year beginning April 1, Sir Kingsley said the total Government expenditures now were £13,000,000 daily compared with £8,000,000 at the peak of the World War.

The newly-requested billion pounds sterling, he estimated, should "last at the current rate of expenditure until about the end of December."

He said the object cited six months ago for financing the war "by methods which would hold the dangers of inflation in check so far have been achieved," but added that the dangers of inflation remain.

Expenditures during the past two years of war totaled £7,018,000,000, of which £5,668,000,000 was for war services, he declared, adding that "we met out of current revenue £2,785,000,000 or 40 per cent.

"In the first two years of the last war our total expenditure was less than 40 per cent what it was in this war but even so we met less than a quarter of it out of revenue."

Sir Kingsley declared that with the income tax already taking the equivalent of approximately 97½ cents out of each dollar of some incomes "it is clear the maximum rate has been reached at least in certain ranges of income."

With the warning that Great Britain must not be burdened with high interest charges, he said:

"In this war we haven't paid more than 3 per cent even on the longest loans compared with 5 and 6 per cent in the last war. . . . I've seen it suggested that in the process of financing the war the country is rapidly bleeding to death. . . . Such gloom and despondency are thoroughly harmful and based on a quite fantastic view of the situation.

"The dangers of the future will not lie in the drying up of income but in the faltering of our resolution to restrict the spending of it."

War Supplies From America Tax Egyptian Port Facilities

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 1 (AP)—Shiploads of war supplies from the United States are moving through Egyptian ports to the Western Desert, where Great Britain now has greater strength than ever before, and to the northern defense line below the Turkish frontier.

The volume strains limited unloading facilities. White-robed Egyptian stevedores work by day and British troops by night to move the cargoes—planes, tanks, other battle material and general merchandise.

In visiting various ports vessels bulging with goods brought from America are to be seen. More than 20 United States ships already have arrived with lease-lend supplies.

In addition, British, Danish, Dutch and other freighters are docking with troops and British Empire battle equipment.

Germany and Italy are moving goods also, to the Axis bases in Libya, but the British say they are sinking 30 per cent of the consignments on the way across the Mediterranean.

There was no indication here, however, that either the British or the Axis sought to unloose another general offensive in North Africa immediately.

New wharves and many miles of railways have been built and existing piers have been lengthened in an effort to relieve congestion.

Tanks, completely assembled and fueled, are set down in lighters, moved ashore and then driven to a desert ordnance depot for inspection and assignment.

Numbered crates bear other motor vehicles. Planes, likewise, must be assembled after they are landed.

One of the American technicians aiding the British with the unloading problems holds that too much commercial merchandise is being allowed on the ships.

Powers Rush Soviet Aid Plans

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (AP)—The three-power conference on British-American aid to Russia called into its second plenary session today after six technical committees had completed their reports on Russia's war needs two days ahead of schedule.

Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff and the heads of the United States and British Missions, Averell W. Harriman and Lord Beaverbrook, emphasized the importance of speed at the opening meeting Sept. 29 and the six committees—on army, naval, aviation, raw materials, transportation and medical supplies—wound up their work before dawn today.

Premier Joseph Stalin talked three times with Mr. Harriman and Lord Beaverbrook on the main problems while the committees were working out the details and the unexpected speed was believed to indicate complete agreement among the three powers.

It caught United States Ambassador Laurence A. Stenhardt and British Ambassador Sir Stafford Cripps by surprise. They were planning a joint reception this afternoon at Spaso House, the United States Embassy, for the British and American delegations and had to postpone it even though 200 members of the Diplomatic Corps had been invited.

Leaf From Nazi Book

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Sir Walter Monckton, Director General of the Ministry of Information, said at a press conference today that his forthcoming visit to Moscow was intended to expand and co-ordinate the co-operative propaganda efforts of Britain and Russia.

"We have something to learn from our opposite numbers," he said.

Democrat Hails 'Two Great Men'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 30—"To Roosevelt and Churchill, who had the vision to see, and the courage to act, we owe our security today," declared United States Senator William H. Smathers (D) of New Jersey, speaking at the closing session of the Democratic state convention here today.

"In the hands of these two great men rests the future of America—the liberty and freedom of the American people, and the future of all democracies throughout the world."

Senator Smathers said that he regarded Hitlerism "as the first and greatest menace to America," adding:

"The second greatest menace that affects America today is the subversive influence of the Lindberghs and the Nyes, because, as prominent Americans, they preach and practice continually German propaganda for the sole purpose of destroying the morale of our American soldiers and undermining the confidence of the American people in their government and in their Commander-in-Chief."

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Text of Knox Address to Bar Convention

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1 (AP)—The text of Navy Secretary Frank Knox's address to the American Bar Association convention follows, in part:

The fundamental concept of a democracy contemplates a government of laws and not of men. That fundamental, after nearly two centuries of development, has now been challenged. Its continued acceptance and practice is imperilled by an incredible attack which has laid almost all of Europe under the heel of the totalitarians.

The thing itself was so incredible that it found many, including many Americans, who refused to believe it. But more than two years of brutal, ruthless, exhausting war which has spread through three continents has sufficed to make most people believe now that the challenge is real, and that these totalitarian forces must be defeated.

The defeat of the totalitarian powers has now become, through both executive and legislative act, a part of our national policy. And we are now contributing, although only a part of our share, to defeat them.

Through an act of the President by recommending the enactment of the Lend-Lease Law and an Act of Congress passed by an overwhelming majority of both Houses, we have determined as a part of our national policy that the Hitler-Nazi system is our enemy, and must be defeated. That Naziism will be defeated I have no doubt. That we shall proceed from one measure to another measure until we have taken adequate steps to bring defeat to the legions of Hitler and his satellites in Italy and Japan, again I have no doubt.

Reign of Law Stressed

But this is insufficient if we are to do our part to establish a rule of law as contrasted with the rule of men in international affairs. The ultimate defeat of Hitler and the re-establishment of international law go together. We shall have no law and order in the world unless we defeat Hitler and we shall not arouse our people to the full urgency of the situation and bring them to the point of making the necessary sacrifices unless we can seize upon and understand the grander, nobler concept that lies beyond a military victory.

Our safety and our prosperity in the world of the future lies in a stern insistence upon the principle of the freedom of the seas, the assurance of equal opportunity for world trade; and the proviso that sea power shall not be made the instrument of selfish aggression.

It is by no means sufficient that we take those steps necessary to clear the sea lanes of the bandits which now infest them. We must do more than that. We must do our full share, and more, to guarantee that they shall be kept clear of pirates in the future. Our responsibility in this respect is very great. It must be proportionate to our enormous powers and resources, our geographical position, our ideals and our aspirations. If we are to be able to help re-establish a world ruled by laws, and not by men, we must provide both the major power and the dominant leadership.

Place in World Required

You may raise your eyebrows in askance over that last statement. You may say, What business is it of ours to police the Seven Seas? Why should we provide both the leadership and the major force to insure against another world war? My answer is history-made. Twice we have learned from bitter experience that no matter how great our reluctance to participate, the world has now grown so small, so interrelated, so interdependent, that, try as we will, we cannot escape.

This does not mean that we must fight every time there is a disturbance in the world, but it does mean that the great law-abiding, peace-loving nations must take the power into their hands and keep it there for a long time to come to prevent the inauguration of another world war. To put it bluntly, we must join our force, our power, to that of Great Britain, another great peace-loving nation, to stop new aggression, which might lead to a world disturbance, at its beginnings.

Today, in our own domestic affairs, the vast majority of our laws are obeyed. The overwhelming majority of legal processes are executed without the application of force, but it is important to remember that the force to compel observance always exists, and everybody knows it. Proceeding upon that basis, we must produce and give effect to a system of international law by force if need be until world opinion the world over, like domestic opinion in our domestic affairs, recognizes the existence of that force and submits to a rule of law.

Blackmail by Germany

But if we are to influence world opinion and help to lead it to a return to the reign of law we must first of all make ourselves secure. If our thinking is disturbed by the presence of imminent dangers, if we have a sense of lack of safety with respect to our own institutions, our effectiveness for the imposition of a reign of law in the world is impaired. We must feel ourselves surely safe from both threat and blackmail.

Germany, under Hitler, has reduced the practice of both to a fine art. The Nations of Europe never dared to join together for their common defense because, each of them, were separately blackmailed by Germany, and blackmailed successfully. All you lawyers understand the difficulties of attaining to just verdicts when litigants and witnesses can be blackmailed. Indeed the rule of law and of the dispensing of justice would be impossible if the entire system was not adequately protected by force.

If we must fight, and mark this well, there will not be for many years to come a time when we may not have to fight, then, with modern weapons what they are, let us determine that we will fight elsewhere than on our own soil. This seems to me a part of the simplest primer of national defense. When we observe what has happened to a dozen countries in Europe, when we ponder on what is happening to England itself right now, how can we doubt the wisdom of measures designed to keep that evil thing far from us.

No attack upon us can be made by any great power, save only over the seas. In the days before the development of the airplane as a weapon of war, we could be satisfied with a sense of continental security, providing we could protect adequately the Panama Canal.

Our concern in those days before the airplane was chiefly for the safety of the Northern Hemisphere.

Must Guard South America

But now that we have come to appreciate the critical importance of air warfare and the peril to us of land-based planes within striking distance of our Northern Hemisphere, we are compelled to recognize that our own security, to be adequate, must include a sea power that protects and guards the South American no less than the North American Continent.

As the radius of military action by aircraft increases, our naval horizon must also widen, and we must have outposts as bases for the operation of both the naval and air forces, sufficient in numbers and area to prevent any enemy from gaining any outposts from which he can bring to bear an attack upon our vital centers.

Since we will all concede that hemispheric safety requires protection, no less for South America than for North America, we will likewise concede the maintenance of this area of safety and security requires the establishment and maintenance of adequate bases throughout the Western World. If we establish and maintain these bases, then obviously we must maintain lines of communication between them and the home country. And thus we arrive at, in this way, another vital reason for the maintenance of an adequate sea power.

Our need obviously is for a well-rounded naval establishment inclusive of ships of the sea, ships of the air, and equipped naval and air bases with adequate antiaircraft defenses to protect them; and dominating the whole scene a Navy personnel which, in every department, will be trained as a team.

The men who garrison and protect our naval bases, the men who sail and fight our ships, the men who navigate the air in fighter and bomber, must all be trained as a part of the Navy. Each must know the functions of the other and fit his part into a thoroughly well-synchronized whole. It is for such a defense we are now building. In every arm of the fleet, both men and machines are being turned out to build this tremendous high-seas armament which will spell safety for us.

More Than Defense Needed

But while we talk of building strong our defenses, especially our defense of the seas, we must avoid falling into the error of defensive thinking. France is a better object lesson of the folly of following of such a course.

The best defense has always been a swift offense, and a navy is inherently an instrument for offensive action because of its mobility. Our purpose in having a navy is defensive, but when it comes to fighting the navy must always act offensively. This is not only sound military thinking but it is a part of our naval tradition.

John Paul Jones in the Revolutionary War, our frigates in the war of 1812, Farragut at Mobile Bay and New Orleans, Dewey at Manila and our method of conducting the transport system in the World War are all examples of an offensive use of a defensive navy. Use of a swift offensive is not only the best way to make war but it is the only successful way and, may I add, it is also the best guarantee of peace when peace shall come again.

Britain and U. S. Joined

Freedom of the seas, the keeping of the highways of the seas clear of pirates, is as essentially a duty of civilization as it is a part of the function of any organized society to take strong measures against bandits on its highways; against those who would scoff at the law and who would attain their ends by violence. Our seas cannot be free if international bandits are permitted to use them as the highways of conquest.

Just as in the last war, so now, the seas have linked together the British Empire and made united effort by the Empire possible. Today, as 23 years ago, the seas join the United States and the British Empire and permit our aid to go to Britain in constantly increasing proportions.

Under modern mechanized conditions industrial power is a far greater factor than ever before. And we have that power; and we are harnessing it for the defeat of the Nazis. We are already sweeping the German pirates from the North Atlantic, and bringing to England the products of the arsenal we have set up here. In the long run this advantage of sea power, and sea power alone, will be decisive!

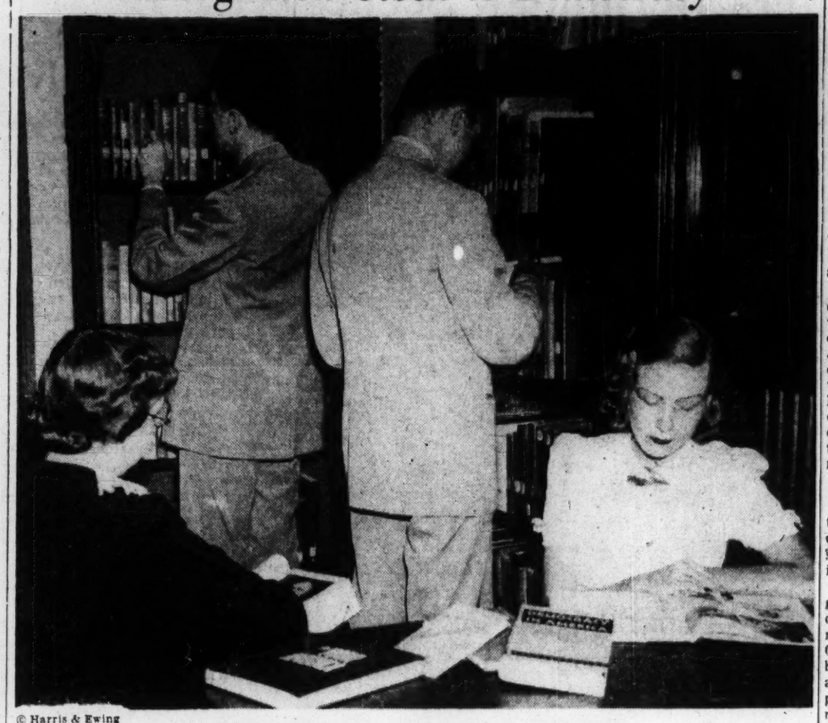
We will keep the sea lanes open; we will keep those lanes open wherever they may lead, to the end that totalitarianism shall be defeated, and the principle of free governments of free peoples be preserved.

Eventually we shall lock Nazi Germany up in an iron ring, and within that ring of sea power she shall perish.

But when we have defeated Hitler, and destroyed this Nazi bid for world dominion, we must set up conditions which will prevent the rise of new Hitlers. We have seen how frightfully near to destruction our civilization can be brought by total war. We cannot permit total war; that way leads to the road of darkness and night, and we, here in America, must lead the way to peace, to a restoration of a reign of law.

But again let me emphasize that law, unless guaranteed by force, is helpless.

Recognition Given to Democracy



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Full Information Available at Washington

A popular spot in the Congressional Library these days is the "Democracy Alcove" in the main reading room. Here a collection of books on American history and democratic theory has been set aside for readers. The collection contains copies of such documents as the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Federalist papers. Also ready at hand are the writings and biographies of past and contemporary statesmen.

President Links Price Curb To Social Security Drive

Continued from Page 1

lent to three months' pay for every worker. This sum would constitute a reserve which could be used to cushion the shock of inevitable dismissals after the war emergency.

The double objective of the new program can be treated under two heads.

First, the proposal as a New Deal social measure.

This, by itself, is one of the most comprehensive ever proposed. It was forecast in The Christian Science Monitor in a news article of Jan. 4, and an Intimate Message of Jan. 7, as the new objective of the New Deal, but the war has delayed social reforms and put most of them into the background. Its emergence now probably is due to the connection with anti-inflation moves.

Number May Be Doubled

The proposed extension takes two forms: first, widening the inclusion of groups within social security laws; and second, deepening the benefits.

As to the first, the President guessed the 40,000,000 persons now covered might be doubled by the new program. Approximately 27,000,000 additional persons would be brought under a broadened old-age and survivors' insurance program, including 2,500,000 domestic servants; 4,500,000 farm laborers; 5,000,000 self-employed; 3,000,000 casual laborers; 4,000,000 public employees; 1,000,000 employees of nonprofit organizations; and 7,000,000 farm operators.

Strong resistance to the inclusion of some of these persons is expected, notably from the farm bloc, against farm laborers. The Administration doubtless will use against such opposition the tactical argument that it is an important fiscal war measure. This is characteristic of the double leverage which Mr. Roosevelt likes to get behind one of his proposals.

Unemployment insurance, to be worked out with the states, and the plan for dismissal wages, will be included in this program, and will add others to the number affected.

Most attention has centered on old-age pensions, which has the support of the powerful pension bloc in Congress. The Federal Government now offers a maximum of $20 to be put up on a dollar-for-dollar basis with the States and paid out of general tax funds. This system has long been criticized because rich states can put up larger sums than poor states.

Barkley Approved Boost

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky was quoted in the Monitor, Jan. 4, after a White House conference, as advocating a plan to give every elderly indigent in the country $25 to $30 a month, irrespective of what state contributions are made. It was then stated that "a complete overhaul of the Federal old-age pension system" was in prospect. With Senator Barkley's assistance the drive for a flat fixed-sum old-age Federal contribution to the states will have powerful support.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas in 1939 offered a proposal whereby the Government would put up $3 to $1 for the 13 poorer states. This proposal was approved by the Senate, where the "poor" states have strong representation, but rejected by the House when the Security Act was first revised.

The other major objective of the President's double drive in his new program is to curb inflation. This goal might have been considered a political afterthought, in view of the New Deal social objectives in the measure, had it not been urged strongly on its own merits by fiscal advisers like Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Eccles.

Knox Links Law and Force

Continued from Page 1

House of Delegates that the following four proposals be adopted.

First, American adherence to an inter-American convention to provide a system whereby tribunals of each country can procure service documents and obtain evidence within the territory of the others, procure information on subjects of law of other nations, and assure recognition of final judgments according to recognized principles of international law.

Second, approval of the creation of an inter-American academy of international and comparative law to promote and develop studies of those subjects, especially with reference to matters affecting inter-American solidarity.

Third, amendment of the convention on the protection of literary and artistic property in accordance with changes suggested by the Eighth International Conference of American States.

Fourth, indorsement of the proposal to translate into other languages of the American Republics the restatements of law compiled and approved by the American Law Institute in support of further efforts toward unification of commercial and civil law of the International Conference of American States.

Several distinguished speakers appeared before the convention to discuss progress of America's national defense. One of these was Robert F. Patterson, Undersecretary of War who has just returned from the Army maneuvers in Louisiana.

He attributed some of the criticisms of the progress of the American defenses to those who may have sincere intentions but who are not sufficiently informed on the subject. He cited the effectiveness of American implements of war and gave a reassuring description of good morale and rapid advancement in our armed forces. He said the Army was functioning effectively now without our air force being a separate arm of the service.

Postwar Needs Outlined

Leon H. Keyserling, General Counsel of the United States Housing Authority, said in an address that the Nation should plan now for the speediest possible return to normal economic activity following the defense program in order to avoid "a depression incomparably more serious than that which commenced in 1929."

"We hope, we expect and we must plan," he said, "toward the end that the overwhelming majority of this activity shall be carried forward by private enterprise and individual initiative."

Following a debate between James W. Ryan, a New York attorney, and George A. Finch, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a resolution proposing repeal of the Neutrality Act was tabled by the International and Comparative Law Section of the Bar Association.

Stassen for Unity

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota called on his fellow state executives yesterday to "give united support, regardless of geographical location or partisanship, to the established foreign policy of the Federal Government."

The youthful Governor, who has been mentioned as a 1944 Republican presidential possibility, was principal speaker at a meeting of the National Association of Attorneys General in conjunction with the American Bar Association convention.

"Our responsibility as representatives of the Governments of the several States seems clear," he said.

"First and foremost, as States of the Union, we must give united support, regardless of geographical location or partisanship, to the established foreign policy of the Federal Government.

"Second, we must make every possible co-operative contribution to the effective and rapid building and production of the means of national defense.

"Third, we must maintain strong and efficient State Governments as one of the safeguards of the future liberty of our people in the face of the inevitable great concentration of Federal executive power necessitated by the emergency."

Some 400 Governors and their Attorneys General are attending the conference.

George F. Barrett, Illinois Attorney General, resigned from the National Association of Attorneys General yesterday, charging that he had been barred from broadcasting nationally a speech which he said was an indictment of Nazi-ism, Fascism, Communism and New Dealism.

The speech was to have been delivered at the meeting of the Association, in conjunction with the convention of the American Bar Association, and broadcast over an NBC network.

Mr. Barrett, a Republican, charged that Earl Warren, California Attorney General and President of the National Association, had notified him that he could make the address yesterday afternoon behind closed doors but that it could not be broadcast.

Mr. Barrett said the Chicago and New York offices of the National Broadcasting Company had approved the address two weeks ago.

Instead of addressing the convention, Mr. Barrett delivered the talk over the Indianapolis station which was to have been the network outlet.

Mr. Warren was not available for comment.

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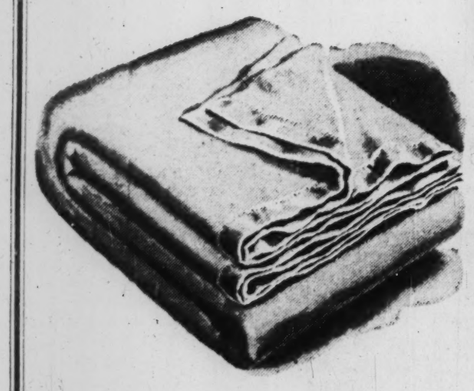

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Curb on Canadian Inflation Provided by Dealer Licensing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 1—The new licensing regulation for Canadian dealers in food and clothing, to become effective today, is a further barrier erected by the War-time Prices and Trade Board, under its recently increased powers, to stem the tide of inflation. The term "dealers" refers to the whole range of trades from processers and manufacturers to retailers.

The licensing order does not mean that a general system of maximum price fixing on all commodities included in "food and clothing" is about to be imposed. It does, however, mean that in a few days additional administrators will almost certainly be appointed to the Prices Board to look after meats, bread and flour, groceries and clothing and perhaps other commodities, and that a very direct control over the whole range of foods and clothing will be enforced.

Price policing of food and clothing will mean a close supervision of price spreads between producer and consumer. It isn't thought likely that price control will hit very sharply the revenues of the farmer. That is opposed to the policy of the Administration, which aims at securing for the farmer as far as possible a fair return for his products.

Licenses, however, are required by "drovers, hucksters, persons who buy the products of agriculture for resale and producers who buy and sell the products of others."

A close watch will be kept on the spread of prices between the farmer and the consumer. In the case of such products as wheat, flour and bread, market conditions caused by the blackout of so many nations and the heavy surpluses of wheat, prevent any undue rise in basic prices.

Saving for Britain

Bacon, cheese, eggs and preserved milk are among products where "the necessity for curtailing domestic consumption to meet emergency demand from Great Britain" might come into play This is particularly true in the case of bacon and cheese, where the Department of Agriculture is under engagement to increase exports to Britain very substantially. By erecting machinery to police prices and if necessary restrict domestic consumption of specific commodities the Prices Board will assist the Department of Agriculture in its war effort as it aids the Department of Munitions with regulations affecting materials needed for war industry. The Departments of Finance — to which the Prices Board is tributary —Munitions and Agriculture may be said to form a triumvirate of interlocking responsibilities, directing the country's economic war effort.

It might be difficult to define the exact boundaries of the duties of the three departments. Where they blend there has to be close co-operation. The whole field of price control rests with the Department of Finance through the Price Board, but where controllers for specific commodities and services essential to war production are appointed by the Department of Munitions, the powers of these officials extend to restrictions of civilian consumption.

Agricultural Controllers

The Department of Agriculture has appointed a feeds controller, and similar officials may possibly be appointed for other agricultural products. Even in the actual field of price control when it affects agriculture, the Department of Agriculture has a deep interest. Administrators appointed by the prices board over commodities and services have the duty of seeing that war industries are supplied with these materials or services even though the Munitions Department controls the whole field of war industry supplies.

Minister of Finance, J. L. Ilsley, is taking a determined stand on the problem of inflation. In a recent speech he promised that things would not be allowed to drift. "Inflation is not inevitable," he said. "It can and will be prevented." We have, he added, "The basis laid now on which a successful system of price control can be built."

The recently acquired powers of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is not to be allowed to rust with disuse. It will not be long before further extensions of the system of price control are announced, although it is believed that widespread price fixing would only be introduced as a last resort. Increasingly severe restrictions are expected to be imposed on commodities and services under the direct control of present and future administrators of the Prices Board and controllers of the Department of Munitions.

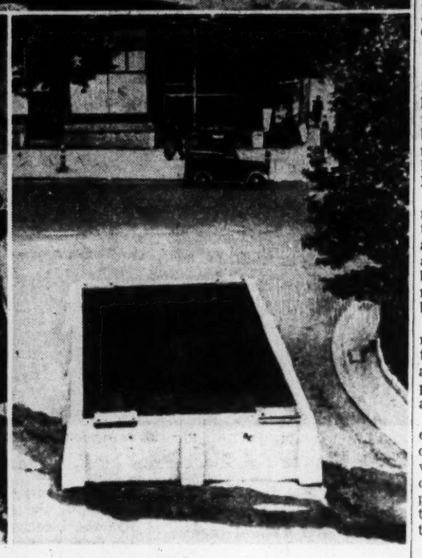
More Rationing

Persuasion has been used but rationing through the controllers and the priorities branch of the munitions department is expected to be increased on civilian consumption of materials essential to war industry, as the supply of these commodities becomes scarcer.

The day when gasoline will be rationed to the individual, it is believed, is coming definitely closer. Direct production restriction of nonessential industries to a definite percentage of prewar output is likely to be widespread. This refers particularly to factories using materials also used and needed in war plants. The number of these factories being turned over to the manufacture of war equipment is increasing.

Since the outbreak of war, the cost of living has risen between 12 and 13 per cent. In recent weeks it has steadied down, but the atmosphere of inflation is still apparent. Only a balanced system of control can curb further spirals. The Minister of Finance is convinced that the wage policy of the Government, based upon the general maintenance of wage rates in operation in the late twenties, plus costs of living bonuses, "can provide a firm and equitable basis for price stabilization." One of the difficulties is that sections of civilian industry have been tardy in accepting the principle and putting it into practice.

Bomb Wreckage Helps British Bomb Defense



Wide World

London Prepares for Next German Aerial Blitz

Upper: Nation utilizes all available metal for its war needs. Workmen tear up London street to remove street-car rails, which will be used in the manufacture of guns, tanks, and ships. Lower left: London builds emergency reservoirs. Laborers load horse-drawn wagons with debris raked from the basement of a bombed building which is being converted into an emergency reservoir, one of the many being constructed to provide more water for extinguishing fire bombs which the Germans are expected to drop in the next aerial attack. Lower right: Further evidence of London's precautions. Concrete water tank constructed in the street. Notice reflection of nearby building in the water.

Chinese Invasion of Japan Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—If the Democratic powers continue to exert economic pressure against Japan as at present, Nippon will be forced to seek peace or face a Chinese invasion by next summer, according to Dr. C. L. Hsia, President and Director of the newly organized Official Chinese News Service, Inc.

Dr. Hsia, who returned here recently from a visit to his homeland, said in an interview with the press at his offices in Rockefeller Center where the Chinese News Service opened today, that this was the general opinion in Chungking.

Declaring that Chinese morale was good, Dr. Hsia, a member of the Chinese Legislative Yuan and adviser to the Foreign Affairs Ministry, told news men that the food situation had improved by a good harvest of rice, although the price of fish and vegetables ha price of fish and vegetables had terized the Burma Road, source of foreign supplies to China, as "a marvelous piece of engineering," adding, however, that it needs widening and surfacing to increase its capacity.

Dr. Hsia said the Chinese News Service would supply news, official information, background and interpretive material on Chinese developments. The official governmental Central News Agency will also be under his direction, he said.

The service will continue to issue the fortnightly Contemporary China, formerly published by the now defunct Trans-Pacific News Service, and the daily Voice of China, as well as the China reference series of pamphlets, he added.

Fisheries Compact Signed by Lehman

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Gov. Herbert Lehman signed the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact Sept. 30, making New York the sixth state in a program designed to solve coastal fisheries' problems through uniform state legislation.

The compact provides for an Interstate Marine Fisheries Commission which, composed of three members from each of the cooperating states, would develop the uniform code. Other States involved include Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

Trains From Albany To N. Y. 90 Years Old

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—The New York Central System was celebrating today the 90th anniversary of rail service along the Hudson River between New York City and Albany. The Hudson River Railroad opened service between these two cities on Oct. 1, 1851, with a wood-burning locomotive and train covering the distance in four hours.

The Hudson River Railroad became part of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad on Nov. 1, 1869, and was one of the earliest units in the Central's present system.

Churchill Tops Hitler In Princeton 'Frosh' Poll

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 1 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's two-year term as the "world's greatest living person" in the eyes of Princeton freshmen ended yesterday when the class of 1945 elevated Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill to that post in an annual poll.

President Roosevelt finished third on the world list behind Hitler and was labeled the "greatest living American" for the third straight year.

Chinese Cling to Chungking Despite Raids

CHUNGKING (AP)—As the capital of a country which has entered its fifth year of war, Chungking has still escaped many of the usual rigors of armed conflict.

Plans for introducing a system of food purchasing cards have been suggested, but not yet put into effect, and rationing on European lines is quite unknown here.

There is no nightly blackout, for the lights of the City are only shut for military purposes when the urgent air raid alarm is sounded.

Chungking is a peninsula pointing at the the confluence of the Yangtze and one of its tributaries, the Chialing (Little) River.

Residents refer to the area across the Chialing as "the North Bank," to the region across the Yangtze as "the South Bank."

The safety zone, the exact status of which has never been definitely clarified, forms part of the South Bank. The United States Embassy and most foreign concerns, including the Standard and Texas Oil Companies, are located in the zone.

At its widest point, the peninsula is less than a mile in depth. Embraced as it is by two rivers, it is an unmistakable mark to Japanese aviators when weather conditions permit an attack.

Early Name Was Pa

Chungking was first mentioned in history in 1134 B. C., when the hilly peninsula destined to become the capital of China fighting its biggest war was known as Pa. Like many Chinese cities, Chungking has an alternative name. It is Pahsien.

Japanese warplanes are indirectly the principal architects of the new Chungking arising on this ancient site. Street-widening plans are pushed forward after each bombing, with destroyed houses on narrow streets re-erected further back.

All Chungking's civic improvements are made with one eye on the destructive possibilities of Japanese visits, the other on the unprecedentedly high cost of labor and materials.

Attempts to stimulate the evacuation of all nonessential residents from Chungking have met with scant success. Without enough dugouts to accommodate the entire population, the authorities thought the best plan would be to reduce the population.

"But," as popular, Princeton-educated Mayor K. C. Wu said, "people prefer to take their chance than risk losing a means of livelihood. Besides, they feel rooted to Chungking because to most of them it is their home-town, with all the hundred-and-one associations of a home-town."

Population of 430,000

Mayor Wu estimated the population within the old city limits of Chungking, a little more than four square miles, at 430,000. Plans for dugouts to accommodate this population, he said, were 90 per cent complete.

The City limits, he pointed out, were extended May, 1940, and now embrace a total area of 15½ square miles, with a total population of 610,000.

Since the Capital was transferred to Chungking from Hankow in 1938, 40 miles of new roads, he said, had been built.

With today's work liable to destruction in tomorrow's bombing, the pace of civic improvement must necessarily be slow. Fourteen years ago there was not a street worthy the name, all thoroughfares being steps built in hillsides, or narrow lanes in patches of flatland. Today buses move through the streets.

Prices in Chungking, with the unfortunate tendency of prices almost anywhere, are always on the increase. A Chinese dollar is worth only a nickel. Butter is 45 dollars a pound, powdered milk is 110 dollars a pound.

Dugouts Needed for Cars

There are two prices for gasoline, one for Government-controlled supplies, the other for public purchase. Both are high-priced, both rationed. Government gas costs U. S. $1.30 per gallon, public gas U. S. $2 per gallon. The prices for lubricating oils are: Government, U. S. $3.75 per gallon, public U. S. $6.25 a gallon.

The cost of an average-priced American car delivered in Chungking now is about U. S. $2,500, and the average maintenance cost, if normal use of the machine is made, may be reckoned at a minimum of U. S. $150 a month. Private owners of cars are lucky if they are able to get more than 30 gallons of gas a month. No licenses are granted to car-owners unless they have a dugout for their machines.

But not everything in Chungking is expensive. Crossing the Yangtze by ferry costs only 1½ cents American money, and, in season, you can buy corn on the cob at an American penny apiece. But these are among the not innumerable exceptions in a City where the average price levels have increased fourteenfold since the war began four years ago.

Labor has suffered least in this economic convulsion, for the wages of the manual worker have increased in proportion with the higher cost of living. The real sufferers are the white-collar classes, because their incomes have far from caught up with the cost of living. Junior Government employees can only make ends meet by the purchase of Government supplied rice at special prices.

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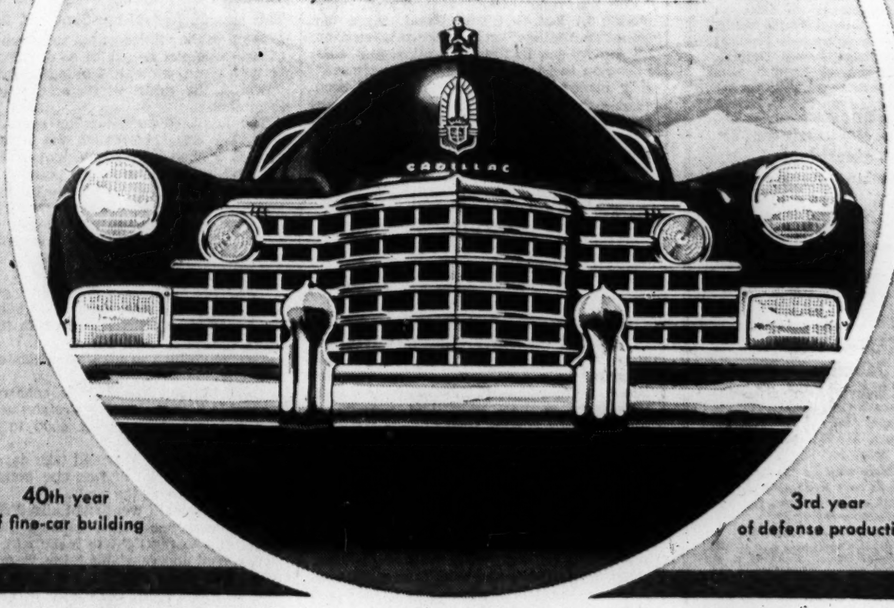

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The Home Forum

"Them Thar" Mountaineers

YOU OFTEN read of "them thar" mountaineers. Gaunt, barefooted "pappy" with his ubiquitous "houn' dawg" and shotgun threatens to snatch from the American mother-in-law her place in the sun as subject for cartoonists and jokesmiths. Moonshine stills, "revenooers," and feuds are indispensable props of mountaineer tales. You'd think it would warp you for life to grow up in such a place.

I won't say the nice slick people "yan side the hills" have exactly falsified the story. Rather they have generalized widely on the basis of comparatively rare particulars, with most of the emphasis on certain colorful aspects, and have created a type, the hillbilly. That, you must have observed, is an American tendency. We see a grotesque or spectacular figure in the kaleidscope of community or regional life, seize on it and dramatize it until locale and particularity become popularly inter-associated. It is then an open subject for various forms of "Americana."

* * *

We had rigid codes of behavior in the Blue Ridge Mountain community of Patrick County, Virginia, where I grew up. Our customs must have been handed down from the early days of our history. They were quaint by urban standards, and it would be difficult or impossible to ascribe any meaning to some of them. Once in a great while some young person with a flair for adventure would "go away yan," which, in the local sense, meant that he went to some town a few hundred miles away and found employment in a factory.

You might think that from such returning heroes we would have been exposed to new ideas in dress and behavior, but it was truly remarkable how impervious we could be to alien influences. From later experience, I learned that you could be a fairly urban, just average sort of person, usually a little over cautious, out beyond the hills, but a subtle, unspoken something effectively squelched your "puttin' on" when you got back home.

You never met an acquaintance, no matter how remote, on the long stretches of red clay roads, without stopping to talk a "spell"—not unless you wanted people to call you "biggity." The invariable form of taking leave of such a chance passer-by was: "Better go wi me." The formal reply was: "Caint, I reckon, you go wi' me."

During the summer there was "meetin'" in our church on the second Sunday in each month. After the service you went to each person, or at the very least to one member of each family, with the same old ritualistic invitation: "Better go wi' me." Finally, in an utterly unpredictable way, it would "come out" on somebody; the invitee would reply: "B'lieve I will; I bin a-aimin' to come." Then other gregarians would "up 'n go" too, and the hostess would have to set "two or three tables" to serve dinner. By "two or three tables" was meant so many relays at the same tables. There were countless trips to the spring house for crocks of milk and butter and for pies and preserves.

* * *

Sometimes "of a Sunday," and more rarely on week days, you would go "abroad" in the neighborhood right from the ground up, without benefit of the impromptu invitation such as you exchanged on "meetin'" days. Brief afternoon calls would have been ridiculous; you would walk several miles and arrive around nine o'clock in the morning, remaining until time to "do up the things" in the evening. "Evening" was from twelve o'clock noon until around six or seven o'clock when night began, and "doing up the things" meant milking the cow, feeding the pigs and chickens, and cooking supper. Many times I have known hostess and guest to sit by the hour scarcely uttering a word, just staring straight ahead. There was no obligation to make small talk.

Moonshiners were ostracized, "unfitten" to associate with decent people. I have never personally known the principals in any feud.

So, you see, we really were most conventional, with formalities, social values, and class distinctions, just like any other community, rural or urban, except, perhaps, in our individualistic ways of expression. In fact, I sometimes think there is a certain advantage of a sort in having been born into the acute poverty of mountain backwoods around the turn of the century. The contrast between past and present social conditions is heightened by the further contrast between extremely rustic environment in childhood, and the urban surroundings of today. The effect is that of having lived in two distinct phases of our country's history—pioneer and push button. It's a little like having had two lives.

* * *

I can say, in more than a figurative sense, that I have seen the dawn of technology as we know it at present. Typified by the automobile, it came rolling over the rutted mountain roads one day, to the open-mouthed, wide-eyed wonder of all who had received word of its approach in time to reach their respective points along the line of march. I had gone to the post office that day for a money order, a noteworthy adventure in itself, with a smack of big business and a flattering implication of my competence to handle important family matters.

A bearded, breathless mountaineer thrust his head unceremoniously into the open window where our money order was in laborious progress and gasped out: "Ottermobeel a-comin' this-a-way over the Charity road." Before we could grasp the full meaning of his words he was gone, a steedless Paul Revere "a-gettin' the word around." Through his tireless efforts, supplemented by "grapevine" assistance, the news reached all through the coves for miles in every direction. Hoes were dropped in the "cawn" fields, oxen with plows were hurriedly hitched and everyone who could get around at all "took out 'n' went over yan" to the road. It was carnival day in the hills.

As for the postmaster, on hearing the announcement he stared for a moment, dazed and uncomprehending. Then he laid down his pen and announced with even finality, "I'm a-closin' up 'til it comes." He locked the door hurriedly and together we went out to the crossroads where we waited patiently. At last we heard the faint roar of the toiling engine. I remember that even then, in some vague, inexpressible way, I thought of it as the sound of an approaching era, a symbol.

* * *

I had plenty of time to philosophize on what we were about to see. At times the roaring sound would fade in deference to a curve around the hills. Then there would be a sickening feeling that maybe the going had become too rough and the travelers had been forced to turn back. We would exchange questioning glances and strain our ears for sound. When the roaring would become audible and gradually louder, we would take on new hope. At long last, the strange sight hove into view over the top of the hill. We stood breathless as it skidded through puddles down the muddy clay road, literally puffing and wheezing. Its noise was a full and ample apology for the fadeouts that had made us so anxious.

On the high seat, travel-stained, very muddy in fact, but triumphant, sat a lad from "The Hollow" on shut-down leave from his factory job in North Carolina, and with him were two "city slickers." We "reckoned" they owned the car. They may have been "jest a-showin' off" as some said; but, even so, their wheezy excursion over the mountains marked a new epoch in our lives. From then on, events dated from "the time the ottermobeel passed through."

FLORENCE JANSSON

Retired Farmer

Autumn does not seem like autumn now
Since he moved to town where only leaves
Need gathering in his yard. No bin or mow
Waits in wide emptiness. No crackling sheaves
Of his stout binding mark the stubbled rows.
Tonight he senses in the air a chill.
Potatoes must be cellared, but he knows
It is a yawning wood-box he will fill.
He should be bringing cattle home to shed,
Storing the implements and making tight
The doors of every shelter, but instead,
Restless at the sound of geese in flight,
He rolls his lawn mower to its winter stall,
And hangs the rake upon the woodshed wall!

ISABELLE BRYANS LONGFELLOW

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PERIODICALS

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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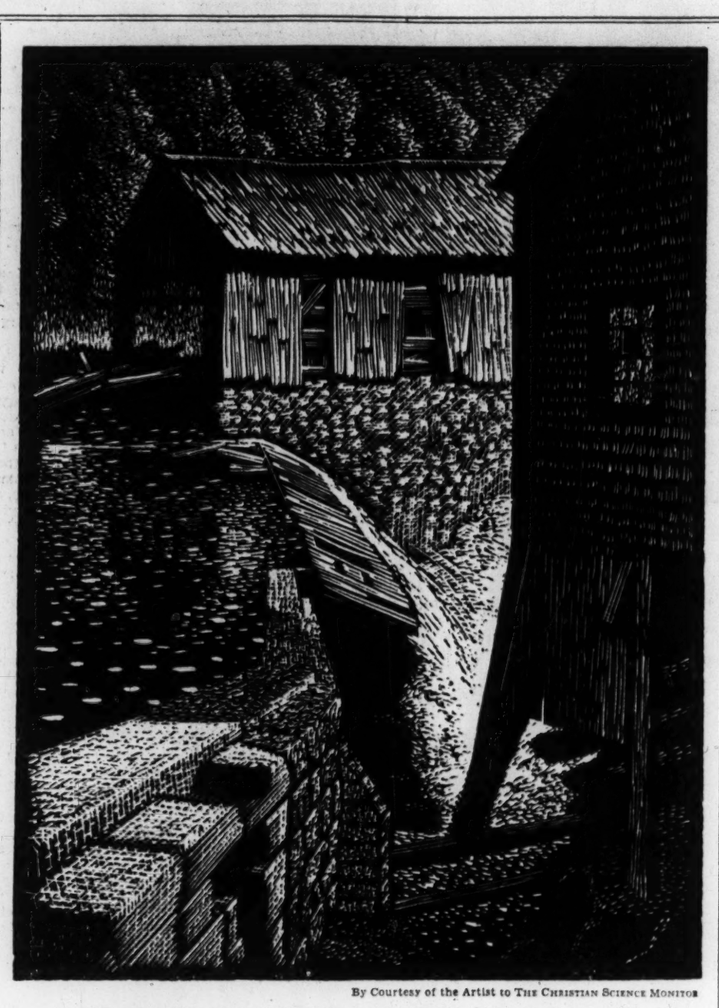

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"COOPERS MILLS": *A Block Print by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

ON ITS WAY to the sea, the Sheepscott makes many turnings, navigates shallow rapids, and cascades over natural obstructions which early Maine settlers harnessed to grind their grain and to cut their wood. At Coopers Mills, the Sheepscott makes one of its sudden descents, dropping some twenty feet over a granite dam browned with the constant flow of water.

There are two mills, one on either side of the dam, which have outlived their usefulness. Gradually disintegrating, their wooden walls have reached that state of weathered gray that reflects the mood of the day, the color of the sky, the grass and the trees around them. Upstream, the deep greenish waters of the millpond catch their reflections, reproducing them exactly until some momentary breeze erases the image with an unseen hand.

Only a few years ago, logs formed a patchwork-quilt pattern in the pond, and the maze of belts, cogs, and saws were turning out stacks of lumber and a great golden heap of sawdust. In those days, the sawdust pile grew and grew until the ice-cutting began in the winter. Then it disappeared by wagon-loads to the ice-houses, where it provided insulation against summer heat. One day an order was given: the machinery stopped, never to be started again.

Underneath the mills, the water surges and swirls through the wooden turbines that turned the machinery. Pricked with innumerable holes, their sides spurt water, fountainlike, in every direction. Through cracks in the wall one can see, as if in a dream, sunlight on the clouds of foam billowing from the waterfall.

At Coopers Mills, the Sheepscott has stopped working, but not playing. Like a small boy, it launches navies of driftwood, flotillas of branches, and occasionally a battleship of a fallen tree, only to change its whim and cast them up again on the banks. Somehow, the mill buildings seem poised, like the bleached log caught at the top of the dam, waiting for some spring freshet to take them—to the sea.

F. W. S.

Hokku

A straining coolie
gathers a fallen blossom
and his load lightens.

A. C.

Exhibitors At Riverton Fair

OCTOBER TWELFTH, in most parts of the country, celebrates the birthday of a man who for better or worse discovered a new hemisphere. But hereabout Christopher Columbus is hardly of any consequence at all. The date means just one thing, Riverton Fair. This autumn festival has been held time out of mind in the village across the river to east of us—a hamlet as quaint as any place can be with a red, white, and blue gas station set down in the midst of its serene, pastoral loveliness.

The fair is the outstanding event of our year. For days beforehand the countryside seethes with as much excitement as the New England sense of propriety permits. "Well, what are you going to take to the fair this year?" is the burning question wherever two or three women are gathered together. And what an assorting of jams and jellies, of pickles and canned fruits and vegetables, in every household for miles around! . . .

"Why not take something?" I suggest, not without trepidation, to Adam. . . . I know well the volley of objections with which that will be greeted.

"We've nothing to take," he declares categorically.

"Well, I have some grape conserve and crabapple jelly that may not catch the judge's eye, but they look pretty good to a fond parent."

Adam sputtered. It would take days to get things ready. A lot of fuss and bother and, anyhow, what was the use? . . .

Just the same, I went right ahead selecting my choicest specimens, holding jars and glasses up to the light to make sure jellies, sirups, fruit and vegetable juices were crystal clear. But when Adam came in during the afternoon and found me baking a cake—and with a caramel custard pie already cooling on the rack—he exploded. . . .

Despite Adam's rumblings, he arose with me at frosty crack of dawn. We should have to work fast to get exhibits ready and arranged in the tents by eleven o'clock. No small job to stow away a whole porch full of flowers in one small car, to pack vases and containers, wrap jars so they would not smash. Last and most ticklish feat, the cake and the pie had to be slipped into tins. . . .

On the stroke of eleven, dead-line when all exhibits must be in place, I tied the last tag on the last vase of flowers—shaggy pink asters. With a sigh of heartfelt relief and a "Thank heaven, that's done!" from Adam, we went off to look at the other exhibits. . . .

By one o'clock, all ribbons and awards were to be in place. As the hour drew near, I realized why Adam had been so set against my entries. He couldn't bear the thought that they might not take a single prize—like the man who almost broke up a baby show by rushing in to demand his first-born just as the judges were about to announce their decision. . . . He wasn't going to let anybody say another baby was better than his.

We both feigned indifference, but twelve-thirty to one was a tense half-hour. Adam said afterward he had known all along the flowers would take prizes, but he felt very dubious about the other things. When we counted twenty-three tags, mostly blue, on the flowers and first prizes on every glass of jam and jelly, his face began to clear.

It would be too much to expect prizes on the others, too, I said as we approached the bakery counter. But there, crowning victory, blue tickets reposed grandly on both pie and gleaming white mound of cocoanut layer cake!

As we jogged homeward toward sunset with our premiums and such exhibits as we hadn't either sold or given away, Adam wanted to know why I had insisted on doing it.

"It makes us accredited residents. We have exhibited at Riverton Fair."

"And brought home the bacon."

I could afford to be magnanimous. "Oh, well, I meant all along to use the premium money for your Christmas present. Seventeen dollars isn't so bad."—From "Eden on a Country Hill," by RUTH CROSS. (New York: Kinsey.)

Land With a Core Of Ice

IN THE MORNING a strong westerly wind lifted the fog curtain, revealing the Greenland scene in all its severity. The great central ice plateau was a gray glitter in the distance. Nearer were ranges of mountains, less high than those in the interior and merging in turn with the narrow strip of comparatively flat land along the coast, whereon dun-colored Eskimo settlements were sparsely scattered. Existence for these people is impossible in the bleak interior. The Eskimos' way of life depends upon maintaining contact with the sea, which for them is highway and food reservoir, and general supply house. The shore line itself was rugged with rocky islets, low islands, steep walled fjords and bold, jutting cliffs. . . .

Despite the striking appearance of the coast, my eyes turned always and unconsciously toward the interior, where the immense flattened dome of eternal ice, mountain-thick, dominates the whole island which is Greenland.—From "Greenland Lies North," by WILLIAM S. CARLSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

Eternal Refuge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN MOSES declared (Deuteronomy 33:27), "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms," he voiced the indisputable supremacy of right, the everlasting safety of the sons and daughters of God, and the perpetual harmony and peace of real being. "God is love," John declared (I John 4:8); and in Genesis (1:26) it is written, "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth." Nourished, upheld, and preserved by infinite divine Love, man, to whom God gave dominion, cannot fall from his high and glorious estate of blessedness, perfection, and joy.

The teaching of Christian Science is based upon the Scriptural facts; and today countless thousands are rejoicing that they know divine Love to be an eternal refuge from the storms and vicissitudes of human experience. They have been turned from sin many times, healed of many diseases, and protected in many an hour of seeming danger by the spiritual understanding that Love is the omnipotent divine Principle of all real being.

Christian Science teaches that good is real and substantial, and that evil, no matter how great it may claim to be or what form it may assume, is nought but an illusion, or dream, of the human so-called mind. The logic of this teaching is irrefutable in the light of the revealed fact that God, good, is the only creator. Since He is Spirit, without an equal or opposite, material objects, circumstances, forces, and conditions are but false concepts of real, spiritual existence. This is in harmony with the teachings of the Master, Christ Jesus, who said (John 6:63), "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 275): "To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is. Spirit, Life, Truth, Love, combine as one,—and are the Scriptural names for God. All substance, intelligence, wisdom, being, immortality, cause, and effect belong to God. These are His attributes, the eternal manifestations of the infinite divine Principle, Love."

A student of Christian Science, who had come home from work early one day because of sickness, found himself suddenly assailed by an acute fear of death. He was alone at the time, and seemed entirely unable to reach the telephone in order to ask help of another Scientist. But he was not helpless—far from it! For a number of years he had been gaining an understanding of the truth stated by Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 289): "Matter and death are mortal illusions. Spirit and all things spiritual are the real and eternal." He held steadfastly to the spiritual facts of being. Over and over again he declared that God is Life, and that man in His likeness cannot die. In less than an hour the fear of death faded from thought and he was well. Where there had seemed to be mental struggle and turmoil there was a great peace. In the place of poignant fear there was a serene happiness and gratitude that the power of Truth and Love to overcome mortal error had again been demonstrated in his experience. He realized more clearly that whatever is real and good—happiness, health, and harmony—is ours constantly to enjoy, for Love is the eternal refuge, and man, as God's idea, dwells in infinite Life and Mind.

Today, when millions are heroically defending the precious ideals of liberty, justice, and home against the despoiling belief in evil as real, a realization of God's ever-presence and of His infinite love and power affords a true sense of safety and protection. An understanding of Truth heals the sense of grief by revealing to the sorrowing ones man's indestructibility, the permanence of real existence, and the eternal haven of Love.

"Underneath are the everlasting arms," the omnipresence and omnipotence of illimitable Love. In Love's pure realm of light and bliss no danger lurks, no sorrow wounds the heart, no sin is known. This wonderful sense of abiding peace and beauty is our rich inheritance in this present hour. Through spiritual enlightenment we are all free now to prove the harmony of true being. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, pp. 247, 248), "The recipe for beauty is to have less illusion and more Soul, to retreat from the belief of pain or pleasure in the body into the unchanging calm and glorious freedom of spiritual harmony."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ВЕЧНОЕ ПРИБЕЖИЩЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Когда Моисей заявил (Второзаконие 33:27): "Прибежище твое Бог древний, и ты под мышцами вечными", он провозгласил неоспоримое превосходство правоты, вечносущую безопасность сынов и дочерей Бога и постоянные гармонию и покой истинного бытия. "Бог есть любовь", сказал Иоанн (Первое послание Иоанна 4:8), и в книге Бытия (1:26) записано: "И сказал Бог: сотворим человека по образу Нашему, по подобию Нашему; и да владычествуют они над рыбами морскими, и над птицами небесными, и над скотом, и над всею землею, и над всеми гадами, пресмыкающимися по земле". Человек питаемый, поддерживаемый и охраняемый бесконечной божественной Любовью, человек, коему Бог дал господство, не может пасть с высоты своего славного состояния благости, совершенства и радости.

Учение Христианской Науки основано на фактах Св. Писания; и ныне неисчислимые тысячи людей радуются знанию, что божественная Любовь является вечным прибежищем от бурь и превратностей человеческого опыта. Они были отвращены от греха много раз, исцелены от многих болезней и защищены неоднократно в час кажущейся опасности духовным пониманием того, что Любовь—всемогущий божественный Принцип всего истинного бытия.

Христианская Наука учит, что добро—действительно и существенно, и что зло, независимо от того, сколь велики могут быть его притязания, или какую форму оно может принять, ничто иное как иллюзия или сон, так называемого человеческого разума. Логика этого учения неопровержима в освещении того выявленного факта, что Бог, добро, есть единственный создатель. Так как Он есть Дух, неимеющий ни Себе равного ни противника, материальные предметы, обстоятельства, силы и условия являются ничем иным, как ложными понятиями об истинном духовном существовании. Это согласуется с учением Учителя, Христа Иисуса, который сказал (от Иоанна 6:63): "Дух животворит, плоть не пользует ни мало; слова, которые говорю Я вам, суть дух и жизнь".

Мери Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, пишет в своем учебнике "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 275): "Чтобы понять действительность и порядок бытия согласно Науке, вы должны начать с признания Бога как божественного Принципа всего, что доподлинно существует. Дух, Жизнь, Истина, Любовь сливаются во едино и являются по Св. Писанию именами Бога. Вся сущность, ум, мудрость, бытие, бессмертие, причина и следствие принадлежат Богу. Это Его свойства, вечные проявления бесконечного божественного Принципа, Любви".

Однажды, один последователь Христианской Науки, придя домой рано со службы вследствие недомогания, вдруг почувствовал острый приступ страха смерти. Он был один в то время и, как казалось, совершенно лишен возможности дойти до телефона, чтобы просить помощи у другого последователя Христианской Науки. Но он не был беспомощен—далеко от этого. В течении многих лет он приобретал понимание истины провозглашенной Mrs. Эдди (там же, стр. 289): "Материя и смерть—смертные иллюзии. Дух и все духовное—действительны и вечны". Стойко придерживался он духовных фактов бытия. Снова и снова заявлял он, что Бог есть Жизнь и что человек созданный по Его подобию не может умереть. Не прошло и часу, как страх смерти покинул его мысли и он выздоровел. Там где, казалось, происходили умственная борьба и смятение, воцарился великий покой. Место мучительного страха заняли ясное счастье и благодарность за то, что сила Истины и Любви преодолеть смертное заблуждение была опять выявлена на его опыте. Он с большей ясностью осознал, что все истинное и хорошее,—счастье, здоровье и гармония,—является нашим постоянным достоянием, ибо Любовь есть вечное прибежище и человек, как идей Бога, пребывает в бесконечной Жизни и Разуме.

Ныне, когда миллионы геройски защищают ценные идеалы свободы, справедливости и домашнего очага от разрушающего верования во зло как в действительность, осознание всегдасущности Бога и Его бесконечной любви и силы приносит истинное ощущение безопасности и защиты. Понимание Истины исцеляет чувство печали, открывая глаза горюющих на неразрушимость человека, постоянность истинного существования и вечную пристань Любви.

"И ты под мышцами вечными", вездесущием и всемогуществом беспредельной Любви. В Любви, в ее чистом царстве света и блаженства, не кроется опасность, не ранит сердца горе, не ведом грех. Это чудесное чувство прочного покоя и красоты является нашим богатым наследием в настоящий час. Путем духовного просвещения мы все свободны ныне доказать на опыте гармонию истинного бытия. Mrs. Эдди пишет (Science and Health, стр. 247, 248): "Рецепт для красоты—иметь меньше иллюзий и больше Души, уйти от верования в боль или удовольствие в теле к неизменному покою и славной свободе духовной гармонии".

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Intimate Message: Washington

Women: Price Controllers Supreme ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Women could lick the high cost of living, if they would. Scarcely a meal goes by these days that women don't start talking about the increased cost of pork chops, five-cents-apiece eggs or the pure gold aspect of that extra spoonful of sugar. Yet, what do they do about it? Practically nothing.

Inflation, with its present pinch on the housewife's pocketbook and danger signal of depressions to come, isn't inevitable. If the women of this country, who do 85 per cent of the Nation's buying, would attack the price problem en masse, they could at least strip it down considerably.

Since early August, the House Banking and Currency Committee has been mulling over a price control bill proposed by President Roosevelt. The Congressmen haven't acted faster, chiefly because there has been little pressure put on them from back home. The committee clerk reports receipt of only 10 or 15 letters a day on the measure. Certain members of the committee have received more, but interest has been spotty. When the committee took a month's recess in the middle of the hearings, one member said he saw no reason to hurry back since "there's no particular rush about this thing. At least, there's been no great clamor from the people for its enactment."

One Organization Busy

Of the major national women's organizations, only one appears to be doing anything concrete about prices. The American Association of University Women, through Dr. Esther Cole Franklin, associate in social studies, has sent out to local chairmen a detailed analysis of the price control bill, calling their attention to the slow action of Congress contrasted with the skyrocketing in commodity prices. Dr. Franklin recommended that housewives take notebooks and pencils along on shopping trips, note down prices on commodities they regularly use and thus set up their own check of price rises.

Mrs. Franklin says her letter, sent out 10 days ago, found women decidedly in favor of price control and eager for the opportunity to get to work for its enactment.

Other women's organizations are treating prices as an academic subject rather than a crisis at hand. The League of Women Voters has drawn up a quiz on "prices and inflation" that informs members on the economics of inflation, but doesn't go into detail on the bill before Congress. The General Federation of Women's Clubs, largest women's group in the country, reports that it has taken no action on prices. Republican women have recently issued a nonpartisan study pamphlet on the subject from headquarters, but with no instructions as to whether to favor or oppose the Administration bill.

Just as men, women are divided on certain aspects of the proposed control measure. A good portion of those who have studied the question, for instance, feel that parity prices would be plenty to allow farmers instead of the 110 per cent of parity now in the bill. They are likewise divided on the question of a ceiling on wages. Some favor the universal ceiling proposed by Bernard M. Baruch; others agree with Leon Henderson that ceilings on key commodities should be sufficient.

Possible Awakening

Maybe as winter comes on and prices continue to mount, women will wake up to their potentialities as price regulators. No matter what curbs are imposed in the next few months, prices will go up. "Nothing that can be done now can prevent your cost of living rising in the next few months," Miss Harriet Elliott, defense consumer adviser, recently warned women. Higher wholesale prices now being paid by retailers will inevitably be passed along to consumers in weeks to come.

Impetus for a nationwide women's movement against unjustified price rises may turn out to be one of the first concerns of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in her new job as Director of Volunteer Civilian Participation in Defense. At least, Mrs. Roosevelt has made it known that she has received so many complaints about rising living costs that she has decided to invite Mr. Henderson and Miss Elliott to her next press conference to tell women writers what needs to be done. Obviously, their major recommendation will be quick passage of the price control bill, giving them legal weapons to back up the price schedules they have been trying to impose by voluntary co-operation.

Trouble with many women is that they are so ready to make sacrifices for their country that they are failing to distinguish the unfair advantages taken of them from the burdens that are legitimately part of defense.

The Country Speaks: Harvard

Harvard's Student Faculty ..... ***By William R. Frye***

Lights in the ivy-framed windows of Harvard College dormitories will be burning late this year for students who are also teachers, and for pupils who never met a professor.

They will be shining out over Harvard's venerable Yard as if to beckon those Boston high school boys who deserve, but never dreamed they could have, a college education—let alone at Harvard, least of all, for nothing.

Nearly 100 Boston boys who left high school, or who graduated and could not pay for college, have during the past five years, been going to Harvard—to undergraduate tutors, at night, and getting the education they thought they had been denied.

The volunteer student tutors who have been sacrificing college evenings to share their Harvard training reflect a new spirit of social responsibility which has recently appeared in the Yard. It is not a pink tea social consciousness. It is a conviction that the college man owes something to society, and especially to those who—equally capable—didn't have a head start.

High School Boys Looking Ahead

Two or three times a week the high school boys, carefully selected by Phillips Brooks House, the student social service center, mount winding staircases to rooms in freshman "dorms" or upperclass Houses.

They bring along books borrowed from the Brooks House library, or even from Widener—Harvard's home for 4,000,000 volumes—where they may draw if other sources run dry.

There in the tutor's room, they go over what the Math A "Prof" or the Gov. 1 section man told his Harvard class in the morning, and the mysteries of integral calculus and governmental structure are unmasked.

Perhaps the student tutor handles a group, if several boys are interested in the same subject. More often the lessons are individual.

They are informal and friendly, too; as authoritative and prestige-laden as 300 years of Harvard tradition, but as man-to-man as a midnight "bull session."

The "class" may drop in on Harvard museums; if the spirit moves, or read in the House libraries, or step down to the Eliot House grill for a bite to eat. There is no reason why they can't go to evening debates, lectures, and forums; even dances and other fun, if their tutor will get them a ticket.

Usually the pupils work during the day—sometimes, indeed, long, hard hours—and they have no time for "class" except at night. But occasionally they can get off on a Saturday morning, and then the real treat comes. The "student faculty" escorts the "pupil" into New Lecture Hall, or Sever, or Emerson for a class with Harvard men.

The Thrill of an Academic Draft

Sitting down where Presidents and Supreme Court justices and poets and Wall Street bankers have sat in other years, in an atmosphere of deep academic sanctity, the boys drink in a full professor's words and become Harvardians for a day.

Paul was one such boy. Faithfully, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8:30 he climbed up four flights to Kirkland House G-41. It was not a college subject he wanted, as it so happened; it was high school English and algebra.

A year before, he had dropped out of school to take a fairly well-paid job in a ship yard. He was sorry. You could earn for awhile, he figured, but you'd be punching a time clock along with a thousand others, and no prospects. But if he could finish high school and then go to a business college. . . .

On the average, 12 per cent of the boys who, like Paul, come to Harvard's student faculty, eventually go on to college. Others win scholarships, specially set aside for these boys, which will enable them to enter University Extension courses under regular Harvard teachers. Still others go back to high school for a diploma.

And in other parts of the Country, on at least four different campuses, the idea has caught hold. There are student faculties at University of California at Los Angeles, University of Southern California, Lehigh, and Radcliffe, the women's college in Cambridge across from Harvard.

Perhaps as many as 500 boys and girls are going to college when they never dared hope they could.

Surely this is one forward step in America's progress toward true equality of educational opportunity.

To Change the Subject:

Pause for Laughter ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

I had no idea what I was missing. Numerous acquaintances had tried to tell me, but somehow I could not quite bring myself to make time for those vivid sections of the newspaper which appeared to enthrall so many other people. Perhaps the colors bothered me, for so entirely unrelated were they to the hues of anything in my apartment, I hurried the pages into the incinerator the moment they arrived.

"Don't you read the funnies?" the janitor's boy asked me, watching, open-mouthed, the gesture of reckless devastation.

So I Take on the Sunday "Comics"

"You need more entertainment," a sympathetic friend suggested, "something funny now and then." I thought it over. The first light reading that came my way was the strip of Sunday "Comics." From that moment my long-neglected sense of the humorous began to develop. The first set of cartoons to engage my attention concerned a gang of brigands, in a foray on stolen supply trucks driving along a precipitous ledge of what looked like the mountains of Tibet. More and more harrowing grew the scene as the chronicle unraveled. The final episode was, I should judge, though the language was out of my reach, a decisive victory for the bandits. With cries of Yipp-ee! Yipp-ee!" and stalwart references to some "low-down double-crossin'" they drove upon their way, the bodies of their victims presumably stowed away in a truck. Wasn't that amusing?

Naturally I looked forward to the following day's entertainment. The theme was matrimonial inharmony. A gent with a fat cigar and no hair, suddenly entering his wife's rather small bedroom, knocked her accidentally through the window. Several drawings depicted the lady's hours of mental torture, hanging to a ridge of masonry until she was finally delivered. I chuckled all evening.

Sordid Example for Young Folks

Next hero of my "comics" was an aviator trying to stop a revolution in Latin America by hiring fighters at higher salary than either of the opposing armies. A gay scene of destruction showed bombs bursting in air, buildings dispersing in all directions, and airplanes breaking into flames. Wouldn't that reduce anybody to intense laughter?

Then there was the precocious little boy inventing the most precocious of fibs in order to go walking with a particularly precocious little girl. I could tell by their costumes they were children, but their faces were those of adult morons whom it would be wise to place under constant supervision. There was the backwoodsman engaged in almost mortal combat with a monstrous reptile; the teenage girl who won a roll of bills at bingo, and the child, begging on the streets, not because he was hungry—oh no, but because his "old man" was thirsty.

One hilarious joke after another! I just had to stop reading the "comics" to recover sufficient gravity to go on with my work.

Uncle Sam's Army Gives Pointers on Moving

Bound for southern games in 2,500 trucks, and eating standing up—a part of fall picture.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Uncle Sam must be put down as one of the best moving men of all time.

As many a civilian knows only too well, this is the season—in fact, this is the day—when up and down the land thousands of Americans pick up their belongings and move and, incidentally, eat their meals standing up.

This year Uncle Sam himself is performing a moving job which, compared to the task confronting the Jones and the Smiths, defies description.

When a modern Army division moves, like the 26th of Camp Edwards, Mass., shown here rolling off in a cloud of Cape Cod dust bound for southern war games, it takes more than a moving van to do the job. It takes trucks—2,500 of them—hungry trucks that consume about 37,000 gallons of gasoline daily.

And for the soldiers it means "eating standing up" and off the tail board of field kitchens which will follow them over hill and down dale—wherever the exigencies of mock warfare take them.

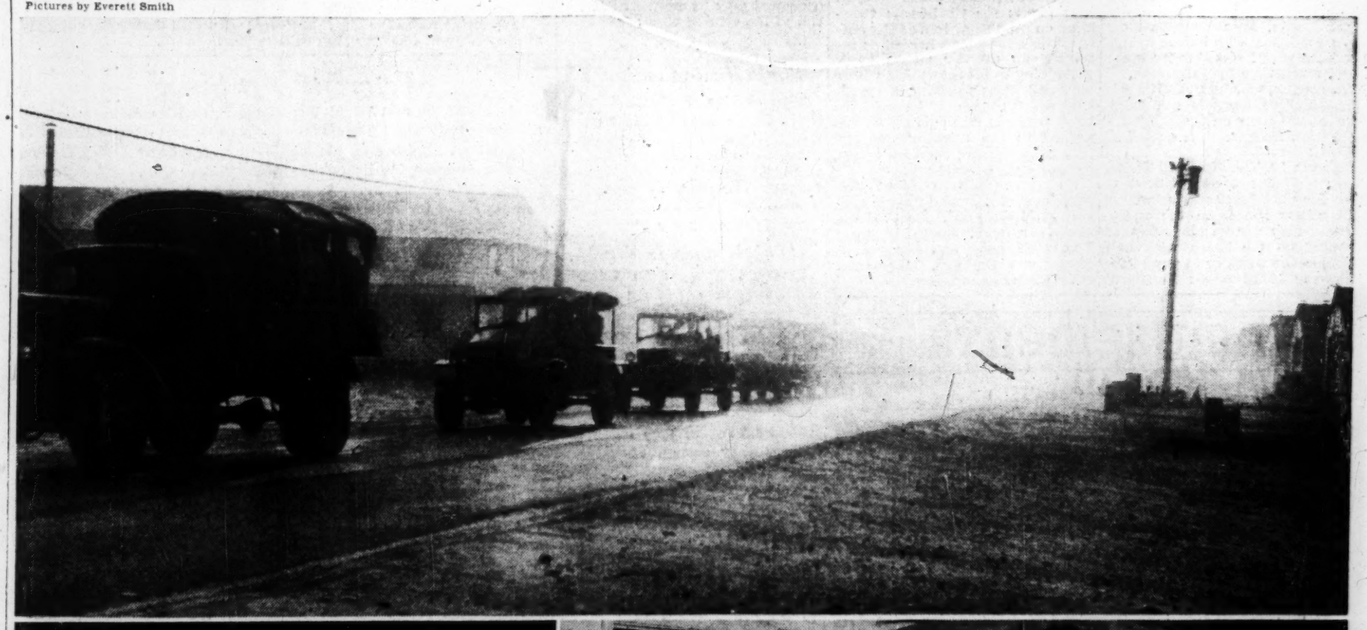
For light-hearted men it means a chance to kick over the traces of convention and to shave the head—"just in case there aren't enough barbers to go around in Carolina."

For the troops, moving means short nights and long days. Days spent bouncing over undulating highways in trucks and command cars in 60-mile-long convoys whose movements are rigorously governed by a traffic control center not unlike a train dispatcher's office.

And Uncle Sam is doing a masterful job. Picking up an Army here and a division there he is moving them about the country for distances of a thousand miles or more with less trouble than the average family would experience moving across town.

Despite the inconveniences of moving, which obtain in the Army as in private life, this new army on wheels has a fairly easy time of it. There are veteran top sergeants still around who remember the route marches of old and who find even the hard wooden seats of a rumbling truck preferable to the days when soldiers—infantry men in particular — got places by "picking 'em up and putting 'em down."

Pictures by Everett Smith



Lily Pons Opens the Concert Season—New Films in Prospect

Diva Offers Characteristic Program in Symphony Hall

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Mme. Lily Pons, soprano, came to open the Boston music season with her entire concert personnel, not only her piano accompanist, Frank La Forge, and her assisting flute player, Frank Versaci, but also her New York manager, F. C. Coppicus. No question but she did all she knew how to give her audience at Symphony Hall last night what they sought; and what might that be?

Only one thing from an opera star; and that is distinguished presentation of some known grand aria, matters little which particular one, except that it must suit the tone and temper of the singer. In this case, the especial item chosen was the "Caro Nome" from Verdi's "Rigoletto."

For effective interpretation, too, of the little Italian tune, great fuss was made, and all of it necessary; since a high ranging soprano voice has to be warmed up to the task of putting style into a solo episode like this one from nineteenth-century opera. The process, moreover, demands the help of a skillful trainer, being vocal gymnastic of the most exacting sort.

Someone may object that such business belongs to the studio, and not to the exhibition hall; and the answer is that a music master who knows his job will do the thing not behind the scenes in laborious and unprofitable fashion but right out front, and make the people pay to see and hear. Such, indeed, the authority of Mr. La Forge as director of the public appearance of singers has become that he can offer mere practice work as a part of the program and can compel it into service to build up a platform effect and bring his show to a climax.

At this recital, Mr. La Forge put his artist through the severest imaginable preliminaries—a couple of Mozart "Seraglio" airs, some outlandish Mozart Variations of his own adapting, and a set of old English melodies. That accomplished, he had Mme. Pons ready to sing; and naturally enough, she, having done every trick of execution possible and having covered the whole field of expression for a high, light voice, would be expected to handle the Verdi piece with a skill and a power to put all comparison out of even the most experienced listener's thoughts. There could be no chance of anybody's recalling some prima donna of an earlier day to the disadvantage and inconvenience of Mme. Pons. For she would have to be acknowledged as performing the "Caro nome" just right, every phrase in tradition, every note according to school; and at the same time she would certainly be thought of as carrying things through in her own way and of singing as though what she presented was an entirely new composition.

After the intermission came a song of Liszt, one of the Victor Hugo poems that he set—"Comment disaient-ils?" As a song writer, Liszt suffers much neglect, but Mr. La Forge ventures him with Mme. Pons. Some Debussy songs eased the singer down from the brilliant realms where she had been soaring, and so went off the first concert of the year; though that is not saying anything about diamonds sparkling above the footlights, nor about devices of echo sounding with the flute, nor yet about some playful skits of Mme. Pons on the soubrette order, by way of encore.

Tyrone Power and Betty Grable
In "A Yank in the R. A. F.," film expected at the Metropolitan Thursday

Gene Tierney
In "Belle Starr," film in prospect at the Keith Memorial.

Vose's Shows Recent Art Of Latin America

By Dorothy Adlow

The Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street, continue to depart from tradition. The latest move is a good neighbor gesture. Paintings by the Cuban, Ponce de Leon; the Costa Rican, Max Jimenez, and the Mexican, Federico Cantú will be shown through Oct. 18.

Latin American painting as such is a comparatively recent activity. The development is scarcely a generation old; before that a few painters worked in the old European tradition, chiefly Spanish. The young painters were encouraged to go to Paris; they were even subsidized by the governments. Unimpeded by native traditions, they absorbed avidly the styles of the modern French. Some studied the old masters, too. Latin-American painting combines the French-isms with native scenery and folklore, and sometimes, pre-Columbian aboriginal motives. Paris taught the artists to hold their native material in higher esteem. The primitive movement in Paris sent them back to the Indians, encouraged their inborn taste for decoration and stylization. In Paris they learned to transcend the unimaginative walls of naturalism. They have reached beyond in a variety of ways, we infer from the pictures by the trio at Vose's.

Frederico Cantú had a long sojourn in Europe. He allied himself with outstanding Parisians. Some of his work, such, for instance, as a still-life, is emphatically post-impressionist in its fruity colors, brusque brushwork, and art-for-art's-sake purpose. It is difficult to reconcile such a canvas with some of the others; for example, a romantic portrait of an exquisite Mexican woman. There are descriptive scenes of Mexican life executed with a slight stylization. Mexican artists in general prefer an anecdote, or thesis; they like to comment on human life, and sometimes to try to improve on it. Mr. Cantú draws with facility, and on the whole, shows more merit as a describer and draughtsman, than as a composer purely in terms of paint.

Ponce de Leon may be a Cuban, but the quality of temperament expressed in his pictures is not peculiar to any land. He has something in common with Blake, Albert Ryder, Odilon Redon. He is an artist who paints the tenuous substance of fancy, and he makes no effort to fulfill the demands of physical resemblance. He finds wan greens and cool yellows the appropriate tonalities for describing his esoteric dreams. The pallid world of painters like Ponce de Leon is one to which some artists of our time escape from what to them is a materialistic and uncongenial environment. This painter is a descendant of the Ponce de Leon of history. He has had little training as a painter; his performance is intuitive. It is poetic and evocative.

Max Jimenez of Costa Rica is a poet, sculptor, and painter. He also visualizes from the world of imagination, but his world is not so impalpable as that of Ponce de Leon. On the contrary, Jimenez inflates the forms of the subjects to a magnitude far beyond human or natural measure. Such enlargement has been a practice among Parisians. Picasso has had his Colossal Era. Mr. Jimenez's sculptural interest has found full expression with the brush. His pictures are a sort of sculptor's nightmare. The extravagance of measure and bulk has its decorative features, its pronounced rhythmical pattern; it also has a blatancy which borders on vulgarization.

Jooss World Premiere

"Drums Sound in Hackensack," a new dance comedy by Agnes George de Mille, and the first ballet by an American choreographer to be contributed to the repertoire of the Jooss Ballet, will have its world premiere on Thursday evening at the Maxine Elliott Theater, New York, where the company is playing an indefinite engagement. In this work, subtitled "A Hindsight," Sybil Shearer, formerly of the Humphrey-Weideman Company, has been choregraphic assistant to Miss de Mille.

The music for the new piece has been composed by the company's first pianist and musical director, Frederic Cohen, who has incorporated old Dutch melodies taken from authentic collections of Dutch folk songs and dance tunes, in the score. The costumes were designed by the Holland painter, Joep Nicolas, now in this country, and executed by Helene Pons. The action takes place in old New Amsterdam about 1650.

The first part of the Thursday evening program, which is to be repeated on Friday evening and at the Saturday and Sunday matinees, will include "Ballade" and "A Ball in Old Vienna." "The Green Table" will conclude this bill.

As previously announced, no Monday evening performances will be given during the remainder of the engagement. Other programs for the week are announced as follows:

Tuesday evening: "The Big City," "Pavane," "A Ball in Old Vienna," "The Green Table."

Wednesday evening: "The Seven Heroes," "A Ball in Old Vienna," "The Prodigal Son."

Saturday evening: "The Seven Heroes," "The Big City," "A Ball in Old Vienna," "The Green Table."

Sunday evening: "The Seven Heroes," "A Ball in Old Vienna," "The Prodigal Son."

Tyrone Power, Franchot Tone In Casts of Arriving Films

"A Yank in the RAF," a 20th Century-Fox production in which Tyrone Power and Betty Grable play the leading roles, heads the double bill in prospect at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. The film was made with the co-operation of the British Government and includes combat scenes photographed while the RAF was in action. In the story Mr. Power represents an American aviator and Miss Grable is a night club entertainer in London. Two songs have been provided for her—"Hi Ya Love" and "Another Little Dream Won't Do Us Any Harm." Supporting roles are played by John Sutton, Gladys Cooper, and Reginald Gardiner. Henry King directed.

The companion feature will be "Charlie Chan in Rio," with Sidney Toler, as the detective, involved in a mysterious case in Rio de Janeiro.

* * *

'Kukan' Continues

A second week, begining today, is announced for "Kukan" at the Fine Arts Theater. This film of China, photographed by Rey Scott on his journeys along the Burma Road, into Chungking, and far into the interior along the route toward Russia, is an unusual production in the documentary classification that provides an interesting account of the country and its people in their struggle with the Japanese. Though the central theme is resistance against domination, many of the scenes are concerned with occupations of the Chinese far from the scenes of conflict. There are some light and amusing touches as well as striking views of a heavy bombing attack on Chungking. The engagement may be concluded at the end of the coming week.

* * *

Sonja Henie Continues

"Sun Valley Serenade," with Sonja Henie heading the cast, is being held over for a third week at the Keith Memorial. The arrival of "Belle Starr," which had been expected Thursday, has been postponed.

* * *

'This Woman Is Mine'

Franchot Tone, John Carroll, and Walter Brennan head the cast for "This Woman Is Mine," coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. The story, which derives from Gilbert W. Gabriel's novel, "I, James Lewis," is concerned with the people in the schooner Tonquin who made the long journey around Cape Horn early in the nineteenth century to engage in fur trade in the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Tone has the role of a clerk sent to represent the owner of the expedition; Mr. Carroll is a French-Canadian riverman, and Mr. Brennan is the master of the vessel. Carol Bruce, Nigel Bruce, Paul Hurst, and Sig Rumann have prominent roles.

The second feature, "Free and Easy," derives from the stage play, "The Truth Game," and has Robert Cumming and Ruth Hussey in the leading roles of a cast which includes Judith Anderson, C. Aubrey Smith, Reginald Owen, and Tom Conway.

* * *

At South Station

Short features announced for the South Station Theater beginning Friday include "Your Last Act—Strange Wills in History"; a music quiz; a travel film on New Bedford; "Gay's Lion Farm"; "Proof of the Pudding," dealing with well balanced meals; "Stranger Than Fiction"; Ted Lewis and his band; Our Gang comedy; two color cartoons; Buster Keaton comedy; and newsreels.

* * *

Andrews Sisters on Stage

At the Keith Boston, beginning Friday, the Andrews Sisters will be seen on the stage in a bill which includes Joe Venuti and his orchestra, Gloria Gilbert, and Senor Wences. A first-run film is announced to complete the program but the title is not given.

* * *

At the Exeter

"Life Begins for Andy Hardy," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland, will head the double bill at the Exeter beginning Thursday. The other feature will be "Dressed to Kill," with Lloyd Nolan.

© Vitagraph

Rex Harrison and Robert Morley
In Shaw's "Major Barbara." The film is expected during the autumn at the State and Orpheum, but no date has been set.

'Don'ts' for Film Cameramen

Teresa Wright, who has been widely praised for her acting in the movie version of "The Little Foxes," has what Samuel Goldwyn's publicity office believes to be one of the most unusual contract clauses ever written for a Hollywood newcomer. The clause is said to have been dictated in part by Oscar Serlin, Miss Wright's New York producer, who before bringing "Life with Father" to the stage spent much time in Hollywood.

The clause, which Mr. Goldwyn's representative notes is something of a commentary on the prints issued from Hollywood, is quoted as follows:

"Clause 39. The aforesaid Teresa Wright shall not be required to pose for photographs in a bathing suit unless she is in the water. Neither may she be photographed running on the beach with hair flying in the wind, or in any of the following banal poses: In shorts, playing with a cocker spaniel; digging in a garden; whipping up a meal, plain or fancy, in a model kitchen; attired in firecrackers and holding skyrockets for Fourth of July; looking insinuatingly at a turkey for Thanksgiving; wearing a bunny cap with long ears for Easter; in a Santa Claus costume with shorts for Christmas; twinkling on prop snow in a skiing outfit while a fan blows her scarf; assuming an athletic stance while pretending to hit something with a bow and arrow; driving a speedboat which could only be mastered by an expert; wading in a stream garbed in hip boots, shorts and bra, rod and reel poised for action, or reading 'fan mail.'"

So Mr. Goldwyn hired five prominent commercial photographers in Hollywood, Paul Hesse, George Hurrell, James Doolittle, Laszlo Willinger and Maurine, to photograph the girl. They carefully avoided the tabus.

Veterans' Art Show

Veterans of the first World War will open their third annual art exhibition on Armistice Day in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, under the auspices of the American Veterans Society of Artists, B. F. Morrow, president, announces. The exhibition will continue through November.

As in the Society's previous exhibitions, paintings in oil or water color, sculptures, and prints will be considered by the juries of selection. The jury for paintings consists of John E. Costigan, of Orangeburgh, N. Y., and Dane Chanase, Charles Andree Hafner, S. Horace Pickering, Charles J. Simpson, and Harry LeRoy Taskey, of New York City. Sculptures will be judged by Olympio Brindesi, Cesare Stea, and Frederic Allen Williams, of New York City. On the jury for prints are John Taylor Arms, of Fairfield, Conn., and S. L. Margolies, and B. F. Morrow, of New York City.

Frederic Allen Williams is chairman of the hanging committee. Entry blanks, which may be obtained from Mr. Williams, at 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, must be returned by Nov. 1.

Twelve Shows for Broadway

New York

Twelve new entertainments are definitely announcing their arrival in October. These include the season's first four musicals, its first Shakespearean revival, the Theater Guild's first revival in a series, the inauguration of a new stock company, and the Playwrights Company first offering.

As presently scheduled, the following new plays should reach Broadway during the month:

Tonight—"Best Foot Forward," a George Abbott musical with a cast full of newcomers singing songs by two new composers and with Rosemary Lane playing a Hollywood glamour girl, at the Ethel Barrymore Theater.

Oct. 2—"Ah, Wilderness!" by Eugene O'Neill, with Harry Carey. The first in a series of Theater Guild revivals at the Guild Theater.

Oct. 6—"All Men Are Alike," by Vernon Sylvaine, with Bobby Clark and Reginald Denny, at a theater to be announced.

Oct. 7—"Anne of England," by Mary Cass Canfield and Ethel Borden, taken from Norman Ginsbury's "Viceroy Sarah," with Flora Robson and Barbara Everest, at the St. James Theater.

Oct. 9—"Viva O'Brien," a "Latin-American" musical by Mr. and Mrs. Billy K. Wells, at the Majestic Theater.

Oct. 15—"Candle in the Wind," a modern play in prose by Maxwell Anderson, starring Helen Hayes, at the Shubert Theater.

Oct. 21—"The Good Neighbor," by Jack L. Levin, in a production directed by Sinclair Lewis, at the Windsor Theater.

Oct. 22—"As you Like It," with Helen Craig, at the Mansfield Theater.

Oct. 27 (tentative) — "High Kickers," a musical comedy by Bert Kalmar, Harry Ruby, and George Jessel, with music by Mr. Kalmar and Mr. Ruby. Sophie Tucker, Mr. Jessel, York & King, and others are in it. At the Broadhurst Theater.

Oct. 28—A play, as yet untitled, by Edna Ferber and George S. Kaufman, at the Music Box Theater.

Oct. 29—"Let's Face It," a musical comedy by Dorothy and Herbert Fields, with music by Cole Porter. The cast includes Danny Kaye, Eve Arden, Benny Baker, and Mary Jane Walsh. At the Imperial Theater.

Other October possibilities include "The Cockeyed Wonder," by Nathaniel Curtis; "Curtain Going Up," by Chester Erskin; "Feathers in a Gale," by Pauline Jamerson and Reginald Lawrence, and "Walk Into My Parlor," by Alexander Greendale. Three Yiddish productions announced are: "The Man of Tomorrow," by Harry Kalmowitz, at the Downtown National Theater; "Live and Laugh," a Yiddish musical comedy at the Second Avenue Theater; and "The Day of Judgment," by Maurice Schwartz, at the Yiddish Art Theater.

Water Colors at Fine Arts

There is now on view at the Fine Arts Theater an exhibition of water colors by Liam O'Sullivan.

The pictures are pleasingly painted outdoor scenes and still-lifes. Mr. O'Sullivan is painstaking, and he tries to make a clear and orderly and nicely balanced portrayal of the subject of his choice. The designs are well defined and the colors clear.

At Copley Society

Through Oct. 10 there will be on exhibition at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, water colors by Mrs. Samuel S. Widger. Now more than 80, Mrs. Widger shows a youthful zest and unmistakable joy in painting. Roses, lilies, tulips, jonquils, and anemones count among her floral themes. With pencil she has made effective sketches of boats, barns and a covered bridge.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Opera House—"The Student Prince," presented by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon and Forest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Viva O'Brien," musical comedy by Chester Hale, Clark Robinson and John Hickey. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Nothing Sacred," Carole Lombard and Fredric March. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45.

Fenway—"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 1:40, 5:40, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:49. B. C.-Tulane Game. 1:15, 5:15, 9:15.

Fine Arts—"Kugan," Chinese picture in color. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Carmen Amaya." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Remember the Night," Fred MacMurray and Barbara Stanwyck. "Stanley and Livingstone," Spencer Tracy and Nancy Kelly. 2:45, 6:15, 9:50.

Metropolitan—"Highway West," Brenda Marshall and Arthur Kennedy. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie, Ann Sheridan and Martha Raye. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. The B. C.-Tulane Game, 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Modern—"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 7:35, 9:45. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 6:15, 8:25. B. C.-Tulane Game. 10:25 a. m., 1:35, 5:45, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. 9:30, 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan," 11:25, 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:50. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:10. B. C.-Tulane Game. 10:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:45, 9:25.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 10:30 a. m., 1:33, 4:27, 7:21, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:19, 6:13, 9:07.

Scollay—"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 12:30, 2:40, 5:20, 8:30. B. C.-Tulane Game. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 8.

South Station Theater—Pedigreed Dogs, Popeye, Inventions of Hargreave, comedy, latest news and other subjects. 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan." 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—"March of Time." "These We Love." "Hollywood Happenings." "Aluminum and Defense." "Popular Science." "Indian Durbar." "It Happens on Rollers," cartoons and 30-minute news.

Trans-Lux—"Pittsburgh Kid," 9:40 a. m., 12:53, 4:06, 7, 10. "Algiers," Charles Boyer. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:30.

Tremont—"Give Us This Night," Gladys Swarthout. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 9:55 a. m., 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05.

Uptown—"Lady Scarface." 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "The Getaway," Charles Winninger. 2 and 8. **Regent**: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea. "Man Made Master." 2. Evenings 6:45, 10.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:39, 9:49. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. **Brookline Village**: "Hello, Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 1:50, 4:56, 8:02. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:26, 6:32, 9:38. **Cleveland Circle**: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "The Bride Wore Crutches," 2 and 8. **Harvard**: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2 and 8. **University**: "You Can't Take It With You," James Stewart and Lionel Barrymore. 1:35, 5:35, 9:35. "Of Human Bondage," Bette Davis and Leslie Howard. 3:50, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "The Roundup," 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Her First Beau," Jane Withers. "Cracked Nuts." 2. Evenings 7-11. **Strand**: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. 3:11, 9:11. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Wide Open Town," Hopalong Cassidy. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. 2:52, 8:12. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 1:40, 7, 9:57. **Park**: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. "For Beauty's Sake" 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:01, 9:16. "Three Sons o' Guns." 1:53, 8:08. **Hyde Park**: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 3:25, 9:25. "The Quarterback." 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 2:30, 8:15. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 3:55, 9:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater "Torso Murder Case." "Face at the Window." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. **Mystic**: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Lon Hunter. 1:50, 8. "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 3:35, 9:40. **Maplewood**: "I'll Wait for You," Marsha Hunt and Paul Kelly. "Emergency Landing." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Orpheum: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 1:45. Evenings 7-11. **Strand**: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyman. 3:30, 7, 9:50. "Passage from Hong Kong." 2:35, 5:38, 8:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 1:45, 8. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyman. 3:04, 9:19.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Three Sons o' Guns." Wayne Morris and Tom Brown. 1:30 and 7:30. **Medford**: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks. 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 3:05, 9:05. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler. 2 and 8.

NATICK—Colonial: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 3:05, 9:05. "The Bride Wore Crutches." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Tight Shoes," Broderick Crawford. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Kisses for Breakfast," 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "Ice Capades," James Ellison and Dorothy Lewis.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Bad Man of Missouri," Wayne Morris. "Navy Blue and Gold," Robert Young. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce and Jane Darwell.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 2:28, 8:28. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson and Roger Pryor. 1:54, 9:54. **Revere**: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:36, 9:36. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson and Roger Pryor. 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS — Drive-In-Theater: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea, Laraine Day. "Caught in the Act." Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. "For Beauty's Sake," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8. **Central**: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 2 and 8. **Davis Square**: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Dark Streets of Cairo." 2 and 7:45. **Strand**: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Murder Among Friends," Marjorie Weaver and John Hubbard. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Kaaren Verne. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 7:30. **Strand**: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "They Met in Argentina," Maureen O'Hara and James Ellison. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 2:09, 7:54. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling and Donna Reed. 3:40, 9:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 1:45 and 7:45. **Watertown Square**: "Sweethearts of the Navy," Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker. "21½ Hours Leave," James Ellison.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "San Antonio Rose," J. Frazee and R. Paige. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Til Wait for You." 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "There Goes My Heart," Fredric March and Virginia Bruce. "I Take This Oath," Joyce Compton. Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 3:41, 8:11. "Under Age," Nan Grey and Tom Neill. 2:21, 6:36, 10:13.

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

A Sophie Gimbel Fashion Show Is an Event. It's Sparkling Drama, Too

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sophie Gimbel, a designer of one of America's most notable fashion collections, seemed to be, the day I called to interview her, that one calm place which they say exists at the center of every storm.

It happened a few days before the presentation of her fall line in the Salon Moderne at Saks Fifth Avenue, where everything mad appeared to be happening at once. Painters and carpenters were hammering away. Models were slipping into and out of voluminous laces, brocades, and chiffons like eels, without disturbing a single hair of their smart Antoine coiffures.

Fitters and those experts who help you in the selection of just the right clothes to accentuate your best points, flitted here and there with abstract gaze, as though they really lived in another world. Madam Jeanne was there hovering over dainty little concoctions of feathers, lace, and velvet that you knew would turn out to be perfectly charming hats. And customers! Those intrepid souls who refused to wait until the first showing of the collection, had come to the Salon ahead of time, all eagerness to be the first to know what Sophie Gimbel had been bringing to perfection for their fall wardrobes.

Johnny Runs the Show

To add a super-touch to this fascinating human interest scene—there was Johnny, Mrs. Gimbel's miniature schnauzer, bossing it all with joyful exuberance. His whiskers were trimmed with a determined squareness. He pranced around between the silver slippered, high-heeled feet of the mannequins, ran to meet each newcomer with a friendly welcoming bark, sank under the chair in Mrs. Gimbel's office for a moment's respite, then dashed after Mrs. Gimbel. When she went into a fitting room for a moment, Johnny was at her heels. She stood off to consider a line or a color, Johnny appeared to take the same speculative pose, thinking over the situation carefully. Flying with her whenever she takes the plane for California, and going with her wherever she goes, Johnny takes fashions in his stride.

Perfectly at ease in the midst of all this dither of coming and going, moved Sophie (Mrs. Adam) Gimbel—poised, slim, tall, unaffected, and lovely to watch, the moving spirit of the collection.

Well-Dressed Despite Rush

"Don't you get excited, even when the great day of the opening arrives?" I asked as she greeted me in her cordial friendly way.

She laughed and shook her head. "I don't get a chance to indulge in anything like that," she replied with a bright twinkle in her eye. "I have too many prima donnas around me."

"You mustn't mind my dress," she continued, looking down at the well-proportioned black crepe silk she was wearing which was a mass of white basting threads. "If I don't have something made for myself before the opening, I find I never have a thing to wear."

Considering the fact that Mrs. Gimbel, who is listed as one of the best-dressed women in America, designs 300 models for each of the collections shown by Saks Fifth Avenue every year, and lives and thinks clothes a large part of her time—this seemed delightfully ironic.

"I am not interested in having heaps of clothes," this artist went on to say. "I like my wardrobe simple, correct, perfect in every detail, yet I have a comparatively small number of costumes."

Exquisite Evening Dresses

As we talked, we watched some of the new evening creations being pirouetted before us by her lovely natural platinum blonde mannequin. The girl displayed first a stately silvery gray satin brocade, the feathery design outlined in dashes of silver rhinestones. Next she wore, in turn, a white chiffon which had snared its share of silver stars; a cherry red hand-run lace that billowed in true Southern-belle fashion, the model's neck seeming to rise from the bodice like the stem of some delicate flower; and finally a shell pink satin brocade, the shoulders of the mannequin being draped in yards and yards of misty pink tulle.

"I'm so glad you like these brocades," Mrs. Gimbel said as I expressed my pleasure in them. "They are all woven here in America," she added with a touch of pride. "As a matter of fact these are the product of a very fine upholstery loom. I am glad to say," she continued, "that I was one of the first designers to herald American manufactured fabrics; today they are as fine as any we have ever used."

"How about buttons and trimmings?" I asked, knowing her reputation for interesting detail.

Buttons Are Her Delight

Mrs. Gimbel's eyes sparkled. "I love buttons," she answered. "Look at these." She opened a large drawer, and we pored over heaps of gay buttons that would have delighted the eyes of Australian bowerbirds, those birds who gather bright colored stones and shells to decorate the platforms beneath their nests. The sparkling buttons slid through Mrs. Gimbel's fingers like so many jewels.

"These are of baked clay and are all made by hand, right here in America—some of the loveliest buttons I have ever used," she enthused. "This is a particularly nice one." It was of glass with a tiny gold bugle in the center, a bugle so perfectly made you could almost blow it. Plastic buttons, her famous black poodle buttons, buttons from Peru and the Argentine, from China, Persia—you never saw such a collection of buttons, any one of them a collector's item.

We were having a wonderful time with her buttons when in came a fitter, and Mrs. Gimbel tied a silk net over her red-gold hair while she slipped into a muslin pattern.

She Discusses Her Designing

"I get most of my inspiration for designs from the museums," she explained. "I like to work in the Brooklyn Museum and in the Museum of Modern Art. All my designs are first made in muslin. I give the fitter the idea I have for a gown, or a suit, and have it made in muslin. Then I try it on, for I am a stock size; but I've always designed clothes for every type of woman. All corrections are made in muslin." Over the muslin evening dress, which showed a long sheath skirt with much back interest, she tried a satin jacket of a peculiarly lovely teal blue embroidered in gold and colored threads as iridescent as a duck's neck in the sunshine. "I am very partial to evening jackets. I like the covered-up feeling they give me. You will notice, too, in my tailleurs (and Sophie Gimbel's tailored suits are famous) I have cut many suits with the seam beneath the arm running diagonally to the back. This gives a much narrower look to the figure, and has a thinning effect. I am featuring this trend in my fall collection, also the use of feathers for trimmings—such as jabots and pockets."

Her Clothes Are Ladylike

Clothes designed by Sophie Gimbel are always ladylike and wearable, depending on line and the perfection of detail for their effect. You will never find them freakish, just to make news. She likes to think of them as a gentle accompaniment to a woman's individuality—a matter more of understatement than of emphasis, yet exquisite and meticulous in every detail, of that noticeable simplicity only the perfectionist requires.

The daughter of a Canadian doctor and one of the old South's loveliest women, who also had a great flair for clothes, Sophie Gimbel was educated by tutors and attended Angus Scott College for Girls.

Her husband, Adam Gimbel, is president and Director of Saks Fifth Avenue.

Larry Gordon: Meteor

Sophie Gimbel of Saks Fifth Avenue (center) is recognized as one of America's finest fashion designers. She designed the four costumes shown here. Upper left: Empress Josephine served as the inspiration for this dinner dress. The striped material combines black velvet and pale blue satin. The Empire waistline is bordered with narrow black velvet ribbon that ties in a streamer bow in front. Upper right: Two-piece navy blue wool costume. The dress has the under-the-bosom line that releases fullness over the bust and retains a slim waistline. The hip-length, fitted jacket with its notched collar is lined with gold lamé, and is buttoned in front with jet and gold buttons. Lower left: The long woolen evening coat makes its entrance in camel's hair dyed pink. Tailored with precision, fitted but with a sweeping skirt, it has two gold buttons and one large patch pocket studded with gold paillettes. Lower right: Of palm-olive corduroy, this costume is equally appropriate for city or country. The skirt is straight yet loose enough to be functional. The blouse, which ties in a saucy bow at the neck, is made of an oil-green striped taffeta.

Home Furnishings Step Out in 'Organic Designs' That Harmonize With Modern Rooms

By Martha King

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Everyone who has ever tried to buy a comfortable chair knows how difficult it is to find one among the many thousands that stand in patient rows looking up at you. If you discover one that fits that "dear familiar thing you call your body" at one angle, you are likely as not to find a yawning gap when you sit in it at another angle. If you acquire one that swallows you up with its engulfing comfort—a thing of down and feathers—you are lost altogether. Yes, chairs do sometimes seem to be something of a problem.

However, these useful necessities, as well as other types of everyday furniture, have recently been given a new chance to see what they do for themselves and for us—an opportunity to come up to scratch and conform to modern demands. Through an inter-American prize-winning competition, the Museum of Modern Art in New York City has encouraged and brought to fruition a number of interesting developments in the construction and design of home furnishings. And furniture designers have been inspired to create furniture in harmony with modern environments. The results of this "Organic Design in Home Furnishings Competition" are on view at the museum until November 9.

Where all this concerns you and me is that the designers have thought in terms of the modern house and apartment, where the tendency is constantly to decrease the weight and bulk of furnishings and to simplify living as far as possible, so that we may enjoy ever greater freedom from the unnecessary tyranny of things. There isn't a whatnot, or a dust-catcher in the entire collection.

Explains the Term

The rather cryptic term "Organic Design," as applied to this furniture, does not require as much explanation as it might imply. Eliot Noyes, Director of the Museum's Department of Industrial Design, which sponsored the exhibition, declares, "A design may be called organic when there is an harmonious organization of the parts within the whole, according to structure, material, and purpose. Within this definition there can be no vain ornamentation or superfluity, but beauty plays a part none the less great—in choice of material, in visual refinement, and in the rational elegance of things intended for use." This furniture has grown out of today's living problems. It serves a genuine purpose, and neither the design nor the purpose is accidental. They are one organic whole.

One of the most interesting results of the competition is a chair—a comfortable chair. It comes in four variations—one more than those that the Three Bears used to be so particular about—and has been originated by Eero Saarinen and Charles O. Eames of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. These two designers are the winners in two categories of the competition, namely, "Seating for a Living Room," and "Other Furniture for a Living Room." They have designed a chair whose principle is that of continuous support. The original full-scale model for the chair was moulded by the designers in plaster and wire netting, and no less than 347 people were asked to sit in it before they evolved their average design, from which the finished product was executed. "A body moulding chair," they call it.

The chair is made of thin layers of plywood and glue pressed together by a steam process that welds them together like the cockpit of an airplane—and it is just as strong and light. The shell needs only to have legs put in the sockets to be complete structurally. There are no rungs. The shell is then covered with a layer of foam rubber on the inner side, which is all the "stuffing" the chair has. When finished, it weighs only 20 pounds—a lightweight modern if there ever was one, when you consider that most over-stuffed living-room chairs weigh at least 60.

In their living-room furniture, Saarinen and Eames used Honduras mahogany with a natural finish for the sectional units comprising bookshelves, cupboards, and drawers. The interesting thing about these units is that they rest on low benches. They can be arranged in innumerable ways. In small rooms you can stack them high. Larger rooms conspire to have the units utilized in long, low arrangements. You achieve such arrangements by adding benches for the units to rest upon.

For One-Room Apartment

A one-room apartment has been carried out by Martin Craig and Ann Hatfield in nature-tone birch. Sectional units of great convenience and absolute simplicity are used, and this furniture shows grooves for drawer pulls. A sofa-bed equipped with a mechanism that lightly swings the back out of the way when it is to be used as a bed is both practical and comfortable. The back is at a very easy angle for sofa use, yet allows full width for the single bed. Three sectional chairs can be placed together to form another sofa, or used singly. Two of the chairs have a single arm each, so that they can be used as "ends" for the sofa.

Coincident with the opening of the Museum presentation, twelve of the leading department stores throughout the country placed collections of this furniture on view and for sale. You don't need just to read about it, for the prize-winning pieces were at once put into production and are now being turned out by manufacturers just like any other merchandise.

Stores That Carry It

The companies carrying Organic Design Furniture are: Bloomingdale's, New York; L. S. Ayres & Company, Indianapolis; Barker Bros., Los Angeles; Famous-Barr, St. Louis; Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia; Jordan Marsh Co., Boston; The Halle Bros. Co., Cleveland; The J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit; Kaufmann Department Stores, Pittsburgh; The F. & R. Lazarus Co., Columbus, and Wolf & Dessauer, Fort Wayne.

Because Organic Design Furniture is declared by its designers to be timeless, undated, it is felt that it can be contemporary with any period which produces simple, sound lines. They find it as consistent with traditional American settings as it is with the most revolutionary modern.

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Why Not Make Your Own Dainty Table Mats?

By Sarah Shields Pfeiffer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Autumn is in the air. You are one of the smart persons who have already cleaned and packed away their summer clothes. Fall housecleaning is but a memory that makes you feel righteously complacent. On cool evenings you long for a bit of handwork to do while you enjoy the fire. You'd like particularly to have your dining-room table look different when you entertain this winter. But, above all, you'd like to make things that are easy!

You know, of course, that linens have become both scarce and expensive since the war began. If your supply of table linens is low, I hope you'll treasure the ones you already have in the buffet. Perhaps you already have plain linen napkins with narrow hemstitched hems; perhaps you are planning to buy just that kind. There's a way to give them an expensive look. Take some matching thread and crochet three small scallops at each of the four corners. The scallops add greatly to the appearance and are easy to make.

A new idea I came upon in a bride's house is well worth trying. It requires no sewing whatsoever. Your only equipment need be a pair of sharp scissors and a length of all-over embroidered organdy. But it has to be the right kind of organdy. The embriodery must be continuous because you cut the cloth into mats, approximately the regulation size of twelve by eighteen inches, and you want no raw edges. Cut as close as you can without severing the stitching when you follow the design. You can use white or pastel shades of organdy. The mats are very dainty on the dark surface of your table and are exceptionally easy to launder.

But suppose you want to make table mats that do not need laundering. You can buy a length of Lumarith or other stiff acetate material and cut six mats for one dollar. The easiest way to decorate them is to punch small holes close to the edges and introduce both color and design by tying or weaving colored thread or crepe paper through the holes.

Again you may want inexpensive colored mats for particular occasions, such as Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Valentine's Day. You can buy all colors of glazed paper with a white backing for fifteen cents a yard and cut your mats with fancy edges. This material is twenty-six inches wide. And you may be surprised to find that these mats can be wiped off and used several times.

Another interesting material for place mats is called Tunis paper. It is twenty-four inches wide, costs twelve cents a yard, and is available in all colors. You can decorate these mats in an infinite variety of ways with Decals, with stencils, or with appropriate pictures cut from magazines. And if you are announcing an engagement, a smart idea would be to use Cartex paste to apply the engaged couple's initials in a contrasting shade.

Superb Quality

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Available at most Beauty Shops in 10c and 35c sizes; also large professional $1.25 size with handsome atomizer. If your Beauty Shop does not have "Never-Tel" remit purchase price direct to us for quick attention.

Dep. B. LUCKY TIGER MFG. CO., Kansas City, Mo.

A Way to Mend Lampshades

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have the parchment lampshades in your house become detached from their metal frames, so that they teeter precariously atop the lights, tilt at the slam of a door, and tumble off at the approach of guests?

Ours did—two of them. Both were especially well adapted to the lamps they topped, and consequently we delayed buying others. One had been painted in the same design as that on the lamp base, and could have been replaced only at considerable expense.

A few strands of yarn, a large tapestry needle, and a little time has restored both lampshades to usefulness—and even increased their attractiveness! At the top and bottom of the bisque, burnt orange, and brown shade, I used mahogany tapestry wool (it's moth-proofed) to sew, with an over and over stitch, the parchment to its metal frame. For the shade trimmed with bluebirds, a dark blue wool of harmonizing shade was used. Now both shades are very firmly mended, and possess an air of individuality as well!

M. S. C.

Foundation for Enamel

When an enamel finish is desired on an unpainted surface, it is first necessary to build up the proper foundation with coats of flat paint. All enamels, particularly white, are more or less transparent, and imperfections in the priming coats are likely to show in the finished result.

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Early Arrivals for Opening Game Assure Attendance of 70,000 in Stadium

Durocher Holds Off Naming Pitcher Until Last Minute

Starting Line-Ups

Dodgers	Yankees
Walker rf	Sturm 1b
Herman 2b	Rolfe 3b
Reiser cf	Henrich rf
Camilli 1b	Di Maggio cf
Medwick lf	Keller lf
Lavagetto 3b	Dickey c
Reese ss	Gordon 2b
Owen c	Rizzuto ss
Davis p	Ruffing p

Umpires—at plate—W. A. McGowan, American League; at first base—Ralph Pinelli, National League; at second base—W. P. Grieve, American League; at third base—Larry Goetz, National League.

YANKEE STADIUM, New York, Oct. 1 (AP)—Slim Curt Davis, right-hander, went to the mound for the Brooklyn Dodgers against Charley (Red) Ruffing of the New York Yankees today in the first game of the World Series.

The selection of Davis was kept secret by Manager Leo Durocher until 15 minutes before game time when the veteran righthander began warming up.

The crowd in the big concrete stadium appeared to be about 70,000 just before the game started. After early morning showers the sun came out and the afternoon was warm and humid—almost ideal weather for the opening of baseball's classic.

The choice of Davis for the important assignment to open the series was first rumored yesterday and apparently was based on Durocher's hope of using him again later in the series.

He pitched a shutout against the Yanks in spring training and attained a record of 13 victories and 7 defeats during the National League campaign.

First Inning—Dodgers

Walker looked at three low balls and then drew a pass. With the hit and run on, Herman bounced to Rolfe and was thrown out as Walker reached second. On the first pitch Reiser sent a long fly to Di Maggio who held Walker on second with a quick throw to the infield. Camilli worked the count to two and two and then struck out.

No runs, no hits, no errors, one left.

First Inning—Yankees

Sturm took one strike and then singled sharply to left. After faking at two bunts, Rolfe grounded to Camilli, who threw to Reese forcing Sturm at second. Henrich grounded to Herman who threw to Reese in time to catch Rolfe at second but Henrich beat the throw to first. Di Maggio fouled one ball and then lifted a high fly to Medwick.

No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Second Inning—Dodgers

Medwick got the count to two strikes and one ball and fanned on what looked like an outside pitch. After taking two strikes, Lavagetto knocked a sharp grounder to Rizzuto and was thrown out. With the count two and two, Reese lifted a high fly to Keller who took it without moving.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Second Inning—Yankees

After looking at two wide balls, Keller flied to Reiser in right center. Dickey bounced out, Herman to Camilli. Gordon worked the count to two and two, fouling off four pitches and then lifted a tremendous home run far back into the lower left field grandstand. Rizzuto followed with another long fly which Medwick caught with his back a few feet from the left field wall.

One run, one hit, no errors, none left.

Third Inning—Dodgers

Owen maneuvered the count to two strikes and one ball and then lifted a fly which Keller caught on the run in short left center. Davis also flied to Keller near the left field foul line. Walker drove a liner to left and Keller took it on the run for his fourth straight putout.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Third Inning—Yankees

Ruffing slapped a grounder to Reese and was thrown out. Sturm hit a bounder to Camilli back of first and he tossed to Davis for the putout. Rolfe struck out.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Fourth Inning—Dodgers

Herman fouled several balls and got the count to three and two before grounding out to Rizzuto. With the count two and two Reiser struck out on a slow ball. Camilli fanned on three pitches.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Fourth Inning—Yankees

Henrich lifted a fly which Reese took by backing up onto the grass in left field. Di Maggio hit the first pitch, a terrific belt for what looked like a certain home run, and Medwick, leaning backwards over the four-foot wall in left field with his arm extended, caught and held the ball, falling to the field with his glove held high. The crowd gave him a great ovation. Keller worked the count to three and two, then walked. Dickey drove a high fly which struck the railing in front of the bleachers in right center 400 feet from the plate and bounced back into the outfield, for a double, scoring Keller. While the crowd booed, Gordon was purposely passed. Rizzuto was thrown out easily by Herman.

One run, one hit, no errors, two left.

Fifth Inning—Dodgers

Medwick drew another round of applause as he came to bat to lead off the fifth inning. He looked at two balls and then drove a high fly which Di Maggio caught on the run in left center. Lavagetto also flied to Di Maggio, who came in back of second base for the putout. Reese popped a single into short right center for the first hit off Ruffing. With the count two strikes and one ball, Owen rifled a liner into left center and Di Maggio was just able to knock down the ball and keep it from rolling to the wall. Owen was just able to stretch the hit into a triple by sliding headlong into third, after Reese had scored. The Yankee bullpen went into action. Davis knocked a roller to Rizzuto and was thrown out.

One run, two hits, no errors, one left.

Fifth Inning—Yankees

Ruffing went out on a long fly to Reiser in right center. Sturm grounded to Herman and was easily thrown out. Rolfe punched a single on the ground into right center. Henrich went after a low ball and flied to Walker.

No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Sixth Inning—Dodgers

Walker lined to Di Maggio in right center. Herman drew a walk on five pitches.

When Ruffing gave three more balls without a strike to Reiser, Gordon trotted in for a word of encouragement and the Yankee bullpen again stirred into action. Reiser got another very low ball and walked.

After getting the count of two and two Camilli struck out for the third straight time. He had not had as much as a foul off Ruffing in any of his times at bat.

Medwick grounded to Rolfe who stepped on third to force Herman.

No runs, no hits, no errors, two left.

Sixth Inning—Yankees

Di Maggio, with a half swing, sent a grounder to Reese's left and was barely thrown out at first. Keller drew a pass on five pitches, one of which was inside and made him drop to the dirt.

Dickey got ahead of the pitcher with two balls and a strike and then shot a single into right center, Keller sliding into third.

Gordon reached for an outside pitch and singled over Reese's head into centerfield, Keller scoring and Dickey holding up at second.

Time was called while Durocher, Lavagetto and Owen huddled around Davis. Davis was removed and chunky Hugh Casey, another righthander, came striding in from the bullpen.

Rizzuto hit the second pitch for a fly to Reiser in left center.

The runners held their bases. Ruffing flied to Walker.

One run, two hits, no errors, two left.

World Series Batters

(.400 or Better)

Player, Club	Games	Year	Ave.
Babe Ruth, Yankees	4	1928	.625
Hank Gowdy, Braves	4	1914	.545
Lou Gehrig, Yankees	4	1928	.545
Lou Gehrig, Yankees	4	1932	.529
John McLean, Giants	5	1913	.500
Dave Robertson, Giants	6	1917	.500
Mark Koenig, Yankees	4	1927	.500
Pepper Martin, Cards	7	1931	.500
Heinie Groh, Giants	5	1922	.474
Steinfeldt, Cubs	5	1907	.471
Frank Frisch, Giants	5	1922	.471
Hack Wilson, Cubs	5	1929	.471
Stan Hack, Cubs	4	1938	.471
Cavarretta, Cubs	4	1938	.462
Max Carey, Pirates	7	1925	.458
Jake Powell, Yankees	6	1936	.455
Frank Baker, Athletics	5	1913	.450
Duffy Lewis, Red Sox	5	1915	.444
Stephenson, Cubs	4	1932	.444
Joe Harris, Senators	7	1925	.440
Charley Keller, Yankees	4	1939	.438
John Evers, Braves	4	1914	.438
Fred Luderus, Phillies	5	1915	.438
Bill Dickey, Yankees	4	1932	.438
Eddie Collins, Athletics	5	1910	.429
Frank Chance, Cubs	5	1908	.421
Eddie Collins, Athletics	5	1913	.421
Jimmy Dykes, Athletics	5	1929	.421
Aaron Ward, Yankees	6	1923	.417
Casey Stengel, Giants	6	1923	.417
Thevenow, Cardinals	7	1926	.417
Frank Baker, Athletics	5	1910	.409
Eddie Collins, White Sox	6	1917	.409
Claude Rossman, Tigers	5	1907	.400
Charles Herzog, Giants	8	1912	.400
Frank Frisch, Giants	6	1923	.400
Babe Ruth, Yankees	4	1927	.400
Lloyd Waner, Pirates	4	1927	.400
Mike Cochrane, Athletics	5	1929	.400
Red Rolfe, Yankees	6	1936	.400
Tony Lazzeri, Yankees	5	1937	.400
Joe Gordon, Yankees	4	1938	.400
Bill Dickey, Yankees	4	1938	.400
F. McCormick, Reds	4	1939	.400

Chicago Series

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs, who haven't been able to win the city series from their south side townsmen, the White Sox, for 11 years, went to work today, in the first game of the current intracity battle expecting to face the veteran Ted Lyons, who beat the Bruins twice in last year's post-season match.

Claude Passeau, winner of 14 and loser of as many games in the National League season, was nominated by Manager Jimmy Wilson to hurl for the Cubs.

Jimmy Dykes' White Sox, who finished in third place in the American League race, have won 17 of the previous 24 series with the Cubs.

Ticket Orders

Michigan Ticket Manager Harry Tillotson has ordered 3,000 tickets for the Michigan-Northwestern game at Evanston Oct. 15 and 2,000 for the Michigan-Illinois game at Champaign Nov. 1.

Matched Against Bronx Hitters

Wide World

Siege Guns of Brooklyn Cause in Series

NEW YORK—These three outfielders met a match when they faced the Yankees with an outfield of Charley Keller, Joe Di Maggio, and Tommy Henrich. Left to right: Dixie Walker, Pete Reiser, and Joe (Ducky) Medwick. The latter is the only one of the three to have played in a World Series before.

Little World Series Tied At Two Each

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Wee World Series between Montreal's Royals, International loop kings, and the Columbus Red Birds, American Association champs, was right back where it started today—all even.

The Birds blasted two Royal moundsmen for 10 hits, including a double, triple and home run, last night, to win b 5 to 4, giving each club two victories and two losses in the junior diamond classic.

Murry Dickson, Columbus right-hander, who was shelled off the mound with a three-inning 12-run barrage in the opening game at Montreal, allowed the Royals seven singles and a double, scattered over seven frames, but the Birds were forced to come from behind three times to snatch the verdict.

Previous Winners

With the series deadlocked at two-all, Manager Burt Shotton of the Birds and Clyde Sukeforth of the Royals planned to call on two previous winners for tonight's mound duties. Shotton said he would start his ace, Johnny Grodzicki, victor in the second game, while Sukeforth nominated southpaw Max Macon, former Columbus hurler, who put the Royals out front in the first contest.

The four-game players' pool amounts to $20,219.33, including $500 for the radio rights, of which the winners will split $12,131.60, and the losers $8,087.83. With each club splitting its purse about 23 shares, each winning player will get about $525 and each loser some $350.

Frank Pearce, former Philly right hander, held the Birds scoreless for four innings last night, but they got to him for two runs in the fifth on Dixie Walker's homer with Dickson aboard, another in the sixth on hits by Haas and Jones and a field's choice, and sent him to the showers in the seventh when Ed Head took over just in time to allow a run.

Royal Scoring

The Royals, on Corbitt's double and two infield outs, scored first in the fourth, but got two more in the sixth when Corbitt singled, and shortstop Klein threw wildly to first on Hughes's grounder, Corbitt reaching home and Hughes going to third on the miscue. Graham singled Hughes home. A walk to Howell, a fielder's choice and Campbell's single gave Montreal its final marker in the seventh, and they went out in order in the last two frames.

Columbus clinched the verdict in the eighth when Klein walked and Max Marshall poled his only hit of the game, a triple to deep left.

Dickson, with two hits in three trips, took over the series' batting leadership with .667, while Corbitt got "three for four" to tie his teammate, Campbell, at .470 with eight hits in 17 trips.

Mrs. Davis Sets Pace

FARMINGTON, Conn., Oct. 1 (AP)—A field of 77 women golfers swung into the second half of the annual 36-hole Endicott Cup tournament at the Country Club of Farmington today with Mrs. Frederick Davis of the Rhode Island Country Club setting the pace.

Mrs. Davis carded a 38-40—78 yesterday to lead Jean Bauer of Metacomet, R. I., by one stroke. Julia Zima of Wethersfield, Conn., was third with an 83.

The tournament served as a warm-up for the annual tri-state matches among nine-player teams from Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut which will be held tomorrow.

Pitchers who win 20 games in a season are rare. They generally spell pennant. But the Giants in 1920 had three and finished in second place.

Sports Around the Hub

Co-Medalists Win Opening Matches

The co-medalists of Monday—Mrs. Walter J. Reeves of Bear Hill and Mrs. Leslie M. Wilkinson of Homestead—continued their winning ways yesterday in the first round of play in the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts C-D championship at the Salem Country Club in Peabody.

Mrs. Wilkinson defeated Mrs. Edward Gascoigne, Jr. of Bear Hill, 2 and 1, and Mrs. Reeves eliminated Mrs. Ernest A. Hooton of Oakley, 6 and 4.

Two Bear Hill club members battled to the 19th hole with Mrs. Norman B. Bellenoit winning from Mrs. Sidney M. Bird.

Other results yesterday in the championship flight were:

Gertrude G. Dane, Salem, defeated Mrs. M. Edward Hall, Homestead, 6 and 5; Mrs. C. R. Wait, Salem, defeated Mrs. P. H. Fly, Salem, 5 and 4; Mrs. Paul McGregor, United Shoe, defeated Mrs. Maynard N. Loring, United Shoe, 5 and 4; Rosamond Emerson, Salem, defeated Mrs. Arthur A. Ryder, Jr., Salem, 2 and 1; Mrs. Harold T. Houston, Andover, won by default over Mrs. Edith O'Connor, Colonial.

* * *

Lieut. Clarence E. (Chief) Boston, Jr., Harvard freshman football coach, is listed among the reserve officers who are ordered to report to Fort Devens for active duty. Chief Boston did not expect to be called for two or three months, but in the event of his going before the football season ends, it is believed his successor will be Nick Mellen, freshman line coach.

* * *

Bill Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, confirmed reports that Harvard will be host to the national intercollegiate swimming meet next spring. It will be the third time the meet, biggest event in collegiate swimming circles, has come to the new Harvard pool, built in 1930. The event will take place on the last week end in March.

* * *

More Harvard news: The Crimson's varsity basketball team, making its first western trip since 1935-36 during the coming Christmas holidays, will tangle with Detroit on Dec. 22, Michigan State on the 24th, Bradley Tech on the 27th, Illinois on the 30th and Notre Dame on Jan. 3 . . . Yesterday Harvard's varsity soccer team scored a 2-to-1 victory over a team of marines from a British cruiser in the opening game of the season on Soldiers Field.

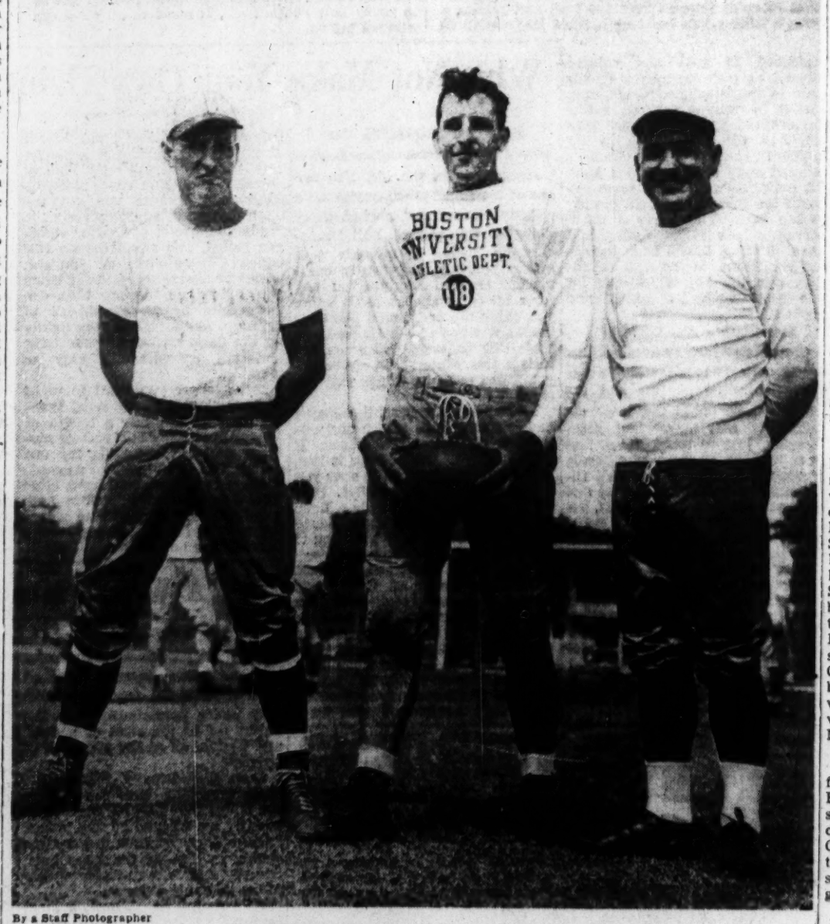
'Service Bowl' Game

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—An Army-Navy "Service Bowl" football game with 20,000 spectators in fromal wear was proposed yesterday by Senator Smathers (D), of New Jersey.

Smathers proposed that the game be held on the evening of New Year's Day in the Atlantic City Convention Hall to determine the championship of the armed forces.

Writing to Secretaries Stimson and Knox, he proposed that the proceeds go to the United Service Organizations.

Holding the Reins at B. U.



By a Staff Photographer

Will Head Into First Game Saturday

Line Coach Russ Peterson, Capt. George Radulski, and Head Coach Pat Hanley, left to right, are eagerly awaiting Boston University's opening game with the University of Cincinnati at Nickerson Field, Weston, this coming Saturday. The Terriers have beaten the Wildcats for two years in a row, and hope to add a third victory this week end. Also eagerly awaiting the game is a third B. U. coach, Walt Holmer, who unfortunately is missing from the picture. Walt's specialty is the backfield.

'Jay' Pattee Only Sub For Brown Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 1—Among the Brown sophomores upon whom Head Coach J. Neil (Skip) Stahley will rely greatly in the Bruins' first major test against Columbia at Baker Field, New York, Saturday afternoon will be the sturdy son of the former Brooklyn Dodgers second baseman, Harry E. Pattee, Brown '06.

The 190-pound chip off the old block, an immortal in both football and baseball at Brown, is John Hiram Pattee, and he is a blocking back and only substitute for Brown's brilliant varsity captain, Ernie Savignano.

Sophomore Pattee is "Jay" to the boys on the Brown squad.

John (Jay) Pattee was captain and blocking back of his freshman team, following in the footsteps of his dad, who also was captain and halfback as a freshman nearly 40 years ago.

All-Star Shortstop

Pere Pattee engaged in Brown athletics only during his freshman year, but was selected on the intercollegiate all-star baseball team as shortstop. He played semi-professional baseball during the remainder of this college career, and as a Brown senior was the coach of the Tufts College nine. He played with the Brooklyn Dodgers around 1908 and '09 after a couple of years with Rochester in the International League.

Fils Pattee shows promise of being a varsity star on the basis of his showing as an outstanding freshman player, captaining his team and playing in every game. As Captain Savignano happens to be one of the best blocking backs in Brown history, Jay played only about seven minutes in his varsity debut last Saturday in Brown's 20-6 opening day triumph over Wesleyan. The Barrington, R. I., boy was an outstanding freshman basketball player last winter, the 1944 quintet being captained by Roy Swingler, the Lawrenceville, N. J., boy who has been groomed to alternate at both tailback and wingback for Dan Savage and Henry Margarite, sophomore starters against the Lions.

Four-Sport Athlete

Jay Pattee was a four-sports athlete at Barrington High School before completing his preparation for Brown at Kents Hill in Maine, where he starred in football and basketball. Throughout his scholastic career, he played quarterback, or blocking back. His brother, Harry, Jr., played on the R. I. State football team in 1937. Harry, Sr., member of a Providence insurance firm, follows Brown sports closely, especially baseball, which he coached on the Hill for a decade.

It is interesting to note that the dads of Dick High, fullback; Steward MacNeill, and George Hindmarsh, ends, and Thomas Davenport, tackle, also are Brown alumni. Tuss McLaughry and son John comprised football's leading father and son combination at Brown a couple of years ago. Brown is not lacking in possible successors to the McLaughry laurels, not with Sophomore Jay Pattee around until 1944.

New Terrier Line Coach Finding Job Broadening

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Russ Peterson, Boston University's new line coach, is dreaming, he hopes he never wakes up, for right now he is having the time of his life with his gridiron duties at Nickerson Field in Weston.

"Why didn't someone tell me these things?" seems to be his attitude as Head Coach Pat Hanley's progressive ideas are laid before him, and Pete is as inquisitive about minute details as the most eager sophomore.

This is not to say that the husky newcomer does not know what to do without being told, for he has as sound a grip on fundamentals as any line coach you could name. It is just that all of his experience in football has occurred within the city of Springfield and under circumstances which gave him no chance to keep up with the latest wrinkles in defense or offense.

Outstanding Guard

Russ played high school football in Springfield, then went to Springfield College, where he was an outstanding guard, being picked for All-New England honors in 1930. Following his graduation from college he coached at Springfield Trade High School for one year, and then became American International's first football coach and athletic director, a job he maintained until he came to Boston University this fall.

Merely putting a team on the field was problem enough for Russ at A. I. C., never mind the frills. Just picture his position: he had no practice field and had to mold his team on the campus—the actual space he had to work with was 53 yards by 32 as compared to the 120 by 53⅓ required on the official field; he had no gym; he had a tough schedule to face, including meetings with such teams as St. Anselm's, Rhode Island State, Boston University, and Villanova; and last of all he was working with a definitely limited budget.

Well-Drilled Team

Notwithstanding these conditions, Pete always turned out a well-drilled team, and it was this fact which caught Hanley's eye when B. U. played A. I. C. in 1937. When the genial Pat was searching for someone to take Al Kawal's place, he almost immediately turned his thoughts toward Springfield.

When he was in college, Russ played on the 1930 Springfield eleven which went through a nine-game schedule that was marred only by defeat by Harvard. That year the Gymnasts scored 301 points to 34 for the opposition, 27 of which were scored by the Crimson. That was the year Harvard had such outstanding players as Ben Tichnor, John Shereschewsky, and Barry Wood.

Peddled Ice

Pete put himself through college, earning his money peddling ice, and on his route he peddled from 10 to 12 tons a day. During school he worked week ends, and in the summer every day. Nights he spent as an assistant director in a boys' club. Yet with all this work he was able to maintain a B average in his studies so that he was given a $350 scholarship for his Master's degree. To that scholarship Russ added just $12 of his own money, making his degree probably one of the least expensive on record.

Hanley is sold on his new aide. "He's a hard worker, conscientious, willing to learn, and able to take orders," was his summation yesterday. "His manner of coaching a line is the nearest I have ever seen to the way I used to coach a line for my brother, Dick, at Northwestern," he concluded, and that is praise indeed.

Yearling Basketball

At Boston University Pete will handle freshman basketball during the winter, and in the spring will take over Pat's football class. His first terrier line goes into action at Nickerson Field this Saturday against Cincinnati, and from all indications it is going to shape up well.

The starting from wall will include three sophomores, and upon them will depend much. Frannie Curtis at left end, and Dan McCarthy and Ron Parzelay at the guard spots are the newcomers, and they will be joined by veterans Sid Michaels at center, Howard Mitchell at right end, and George Radulski and Tony Fontana at tackle.

Soph at Fullback

The backfield is a bit better off as far as experience goes, for the only sophomore started will be at fullback where either Pete Lamana or Jim Anderson will hold forth. At quarterback will be Chick Morris, and at the halfbacks will be Walter Williams and Charlie Thomas.

Boston University will face a hard game Saturday, with Cincinnati seeking to record its first win over the Terriers in three years. The Bearcats, moreover, have already played two games and won both by wide margins. Their players are big, fast, and experienced. All in all, the afternoon promises to be interesting.

Gridiron Briefs

Boston University passed up a chance to play in Fenway Park this Saturday in favor of its home field in Weston . . . Seems as though the move intown would have been smart, for the Terriers will be the only local team in action at home . . . Tufts will be at Middlebury, Northeastern will be at Maine, and Harvard will be at Penn . . . Boston College has an off day.

* * *

Harvard leaves on the midnight train for Philadelphia tomorrow night, and will inspect Franklin Field Friday . . . Coach Dick Harlow is hoping that all of the men injured yesterday, including Capt. Frannie Lee and Tom Gardiner, will be able to play against the Quakers . . . Following today's practice session Harlow was due to name the 28 players who will make the trip.

* * *

Although none participated in the scrimmage yesterday, Tufts' five injured players are all expected to be ready for Middlebury Saturday . . . George Sweeney, starting guard, sat out because his special helmet had not arrived, while Bob Bissett, Art Harrison, Bob Rutter, and Bruce Watkins—all backs—went through easy workouts.

* * *

Coach Pat Hanley is giving thanks to the Friends of B. U Athletes, again, this time for a new $195 movie projector that does everything but diagram plays . . . The Friends also contributed a new whirlpool bath . . . Last year their gifts included new floodlights and sideline hoods.

* * *

At Holy Cross Coach Joe Sheeketski is still seeking a replacement for the injured Tommy Sullivan, star Crusader back . . . Tried out yesterday were Jim Scondras, Dick Gibson, Andy Natowich, and Steve Murphy . . . At Boston College, where Coach Denny Myers has a layoff until a week from Saturday before meeting Clemson, backfield shifts were the order of the day . . . Sophomore Eddie Doherty was moved up to the first-string quarterback post; Mickey Connolly was moved from quarterback to left half; and Ted Williams was moved from left half to right, where he shared duties with Frank Maznicki.

* * *

The University of Virginia is due for a rough afternoon at the Yale Bowl Saturday, if the practice session the Elis went through yesterday is any criterion . . . Under Coach Spike Nelson's directions, the Blue Team A completely stopped Virginia plays, both on the ground and in the air.

* * *

Indications today are that Coach Skip Stahley of Brown will start four sophomores against Columbia . . . In a scrimmage yesterday Dan Savage and Henry Margarita were filling the halfback positions, and Dick Stark and Charlie Klatt were at guard . . . Savage and Dick High were impressive with their running.

* * *

Dale Bartholomew, injured Dartmouth backfield star, returned to practice at Hanover yesterday, an event which pleased Coach Tuss McLaughry greatly . . . Tuss sent the Green through a long drill on passing, a department in which he was disappointed in the game with Norwich last week . . . The Indians face Amherst Saturday.

* * *

At West Point Coach Earl Blaik made three promotions from the junior varsity to the first-string squad yesterday . . . Del Perkins, a sophomore, was lifted to the center spot, and Bill Smith and Joel Stephens, seniors, were placed in the backfield.

Aerial Defense Is Now Concern Of Husky Eleven

The new order of business this week at Northeastern concerns pass defense, a department in which the Huskies were relatively weak against University of Vermont last Saturday. Coach Jimmy Dunn was satisfied with the opening-game triumph, yet he saw plenty of room for improvement.

Before that opener the Huskies promised to score at least three touchdowns, and they fulfilled that prediction right on the nose. One of the tallies came on an intercepted pass, with Dick Grey doing the snaring, but Dunn still wasn't satisfied with the aerial defense.

The Huskies had no chance to scout Vermont, so they did not know what kind of aerials to expect. Both Foxy Flumere and Tony Staruski were at Orono last Saturday to see Maine bow to Rhode Island, so the situation on advance information will be a little different this week.

Jersey Giants Sign Hall

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 1 (AP)—The Jersey City Giants' hopes of retaining the American Pro Football Association championship were bolstered today with the signing of veteran back, Irving (Shine) Hall, who was on the 1939 and 1940 Giant teams.

Earlier this season he announced his retirement from the game to study television research.

He was the third leading ground gainer on the 1940 team.

Training Site

CORNWALL, Ont. (CP) — Providence Reds of the American Hockey League will do their preseason practising in Cornwall again this season. Coached by Bun Cook, the Reds are expected to start drills Oct. 14. Arena officials have already started work in preparation for the Reds' arrival.

Sentiment of Baseball Fan on the Street Leans Toward Dodgers in World's Series

Yankees Lost in Flood Of Human Interest Angle

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—First it was the porter in Grand Central. "Them Dodgers is mah boys," he said, showing a mouthful of teeth. Then it was the bell hop. "I'm going out to see those 'Bums' trim the Yankees if I have to throw up my job," he boasted, as he hung my topcoat in the closet.

Next, the radio man. "The Dodgers," was his abrupt reply to my query, as he fumbled with a wire.

Finally, the floor clerk. She was a sweet-looking, motherly sort of person. "This is the first year I've been interested in baseball," she said smiling. "But I do hope those Brooklyn boys win."

Snow in Havana

And so on, far into the night if one has the urge to keep trying. Finding a Yankee supporter is like hunting for snow in Havana. It's as if this were the Dodger stronghold, with the Yankees hailing from some whistle stop 3,000 miles away.

As the World Series opened here this afternoon in flag-decked Yankee Stadium on the banks of the Harlem River, the most hardened baseball campaigner could not recall when a team had entered a fall classic so firmly backed by the man on the street—so universally popular as are the Dodgers. This is everybody's ball club — the choice of the people, little or big.

Celebrities Present

In town to follow the national pastime's greatest show are celebrities from far-off Hollywood, some of whom interrupted pictures to make the trip East; high political figures, such as Wendell Willkie and numerous others; well known personalities in other branches of professional sport; writers from Canada, Mexico, Cuba and every city of any size in America, as well as thousands of ordinary folk who had to stand in line all last night to get into the park. And almost to a man they are Dodger rooters.

No social line is drawn among the army of Brooklyn fans. Whether you wear a polo shirt (which, incidentally, would be somewhat unseasonable at the moment) or the latest fall creation, you can find thousands of pals around here if you like "Dem Bums."

One That Counts

However, this Brooklyn legion isn't trying to kid itself. As big Charley "Red" Ruffing of the Yankees toed the rubber against Brooklyn in the opener this afternoon, the crowd behind the Durochermen knew that Leo had a battle on his hands. "Lippy Leo" has been battling all season, and winning. But this is the only one that counts. All of the victories which came before—those thrillers over the game Cardinals—will go for nought unless the fiery skipper with the loud voice and swagger leads his confident outfit triumphantly past the long-clouting American League champions.'

Of one thing National League partisans can be certain. Although the McCarthymen seem to have the mechanical edge in this series—and even the staunch Dodger fans admit this—you can rest assured that the "Bums" were not beaten before they took the field, like a few other teams were in past series history. If they are defeated in this four-out-of-seven-game struggle, it will be because the Yankees out-hit, out-pitched and out-fielded them. The Dodgers did not leave their courage in the clubhouse. They took it with them.

* * *

The crowd angle cannot be overemphasized in this series. Such loyalty as Ebbets Field fans have shown, and are showing more than ever at this time, is certain to be apparent in the Dodgers. It inspires them.

* * *

A World Series has never known such a scarcity of tickets. Even Judge Landis was refused a couple of extras for the Ebbets Field opener on Friday.

* * *

The baseball writers are wondering if they'll reach the Friday game. The ticket crush may even inspire the fans to take over the press box. After getting a look at some of these Brooklyn fans, we wouldn't be surprised at anything.

* * *

After reading this humble literary effort you may wonder if the Yankees are still around. We prefer to let them answer that, personally.

* * *

As usual, critics are predicting that the winner of the opener will go on to win the series. Of only one thing is this slightly bewildered observer certain. Either the Yanks or Dodgers will win.

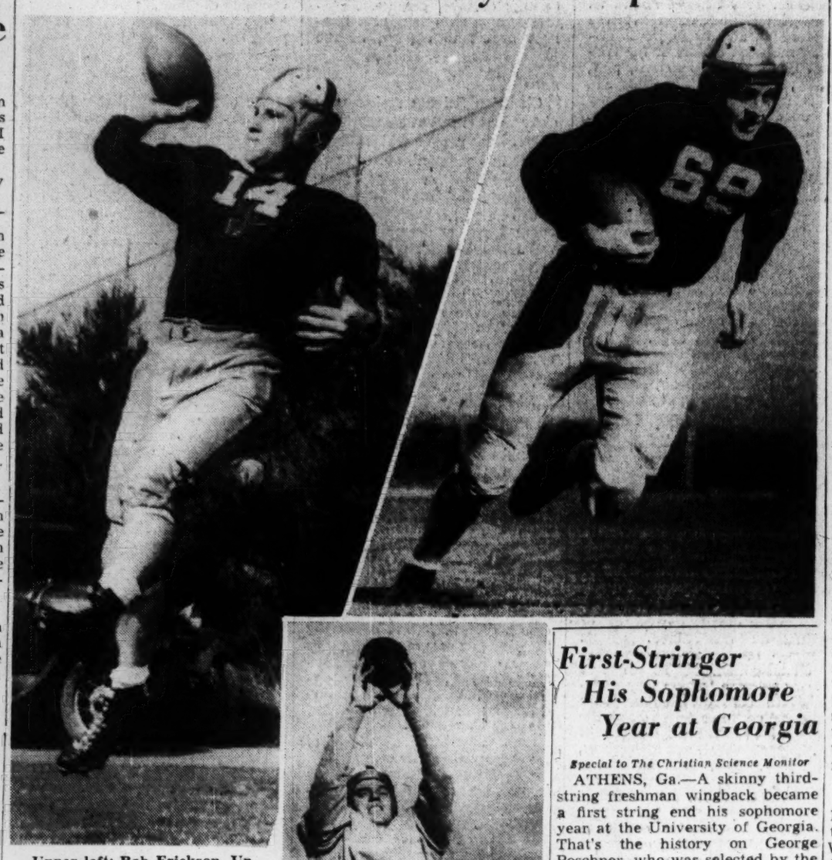
* * *

Baseball men are high in praise of Ted Williams, who was practically in tears as he tore himself away from the scene of the series to keep his exhibition dates in California. In fact, when last seen, he was being pushed through the door of the Commodore by Jimmy Foxx, who went West with him.

* * *

This fan sentiment against the Yankees, by the way, is nothing personal. You have to admit that there never was a finer bunch of fellows on any team anywhere. But it's just that the New Yorkers have had the top spot long enough. The fans would like to see another club up there for a change.

Huskies in Husky Line-Up



Upper left: Bob Erickson. Upper right: Ernie Steele. Center: Earl Younglove. These stars are featured performers in the University of Washington gridiron doings this season. Erickson is a sophomore back who reminds fans of the former Husky great, George Wilson; Steele scored the touchdown against Minnesota in the season's opener, and Younglove is a powerful end from Illinois, famed as a pass receiver.

Another Negro Football Star At Michigan U.

Special to The Christia Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Julius S. Franks, 185 pounds, is likely to become the second Negro to win a major "M" in football at Michigan in the 63 years the Wolverines have been carrying on intercollegiate competition in the sport.

Only other Negro to win such an award was Willis Ward, brilliant end who played on the 1932, 1933 and 1934 teams and who won a letter all three of those seasons. Ward also starred in track at Michigan.

Franks is the type that likes to play football and he doesn't care how hard the going becomes. His consistently good performances in practice sessions this fall have brought him considerable attention and have stamped him as one of the best sophomore prospects on the Michigan squad.

Franks is just six feet in height. He is solidly built and never played any position besides that of guard where he starred for three years at Hamtramck high school. He was a Detroit all-city selection at the position.

Franks actually is an all around sports enthusiast, although he does not plan to go out for anything but the football team here. However, track, baseball and badminton are all hobbies of his. Franks has some pretty definite ideas about getting an education also and perhaps this explains why he will concentrate his athletic attention on football. He is taking a pre-dental course in the University and plans to practice dentistry following graduation.

First-Stringer His Sophomore Year at Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—A skinny third-string freshman wingback became a first string end his sophomore year at the University of Georgia. That's the history on George Poschner, who was selected by the Associated Press last year on the Southeastern Conference All-Sophomore team.

Poschner, a left end, came to Georgia with Frankie Sinkwich, having played together at Cheney High in Youngstown, Ohio. He was unheralded. He weighed only 160.

George started out the season his freshman year at wingback, and was on the bottom of the heap. He was moved to end before the freshman season was over.

He did not create any sensation during spring practice in 1940, as George Tepo and Oliver Hawk won the headlines at left end. Tepo, slated for the first team this year, failed his school work. But that still left Hawk, letterman Tommy Malone and Van Davis, who played either end, available. Too, Carl Grate, 215-pound converted fullback, was moved to end.

Poschner came through last fall in such fashion he beat out Hawk, Malone and Grate. Van Davis was moved to right end to understudy Capt. Jimmy Skipworth. The "unknown" kid now weighed 165. His play was so brilliant the A. P. picked him on their All-Sophomore team.

This year he packs 10 more pounds, weighing 175, and is ranked second only to Holt Rast, of Alabama, among the Southeastern Conference ends.

Sabin and Talbert In Quarter-Finals On Pacific Coast

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 1 (AP)—Wayne Sabin of Reno, third-seeded, and Billy Talbert of Cincinnati, fourth-seeded, led the way to the quarter-finals of the Pacific Coast tennis championships yesterday.

Sabin had little difficulty in winning his fourth-round match from Emery Neale, Stanford University star, 6—2, 6—0.

Talbert won his match from Dan Sullivan, Stockton, 6—1, 6—3, with equal ease.

Bobby Riggs, national singles champion from Clinton, S. C., defending champion and top-seeded player, entered the fourth round by eliminating Tom Brown, Berkeley, 6—4, 6—4.

The Brooklyn Dodgers have played in three long National league games—26 innings with Boston in 1920, 23 innings with the same team in 1939 and 17 innings with the Reds this year.

Harris to Manage Washington Again

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Stanley Raymond (Bucky) Harris, "boy wonder" of the 1924 World Series, will manage the Washington baseball club again in 1942.

President Clark Griffith announced yesterday Harris had been signed again, on salary terms not disclosed. It will be his eighth consecutive season as the Nats' pilot, his 19th as a major league manager.

The Nationals won their first pennant and World Series in 1924 with Harris at the helm, defeating the New York Giants.

The Nats won the pennant the following year, too, but lost the series to the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Harris also has managed the Detroit Tigers and the Boston Red Sox.

Northern Football Elevens Show Unexpected Strength

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Although losing their opening games, most of the Northern Division teams of the Pacific Coast Conference showed unexpected strength which presaged some excellent football in the next two months.

Three Conference games and three intersectional tilts opened the season, and the only victory was Montana's 20-7 intersectional win over Brigham Young University. Under a new coach, Francis Schmidt, Idaho lost to Utah, 26-7, while the University of Washington Huskies bowed to a great Minnesota team, 14-6 in Seattle.

In the round-robin schedule to determine the Rose Bowl team, Oregon outplayed Stanford's defending champions much of the game and were barely beaten, 19-15. University of Southern California had to come from behind to defeat Oregon State, scoring the winning touchdown in the last 17 seconds, while U. C. L. A.'s margin of victory over Washington State was by but one point, 7-6.

Considering that these last three games were played on the winner's home grounds, the results may be different when the Northern schools return home.

The big game of the week, and probably one of the finest football exhibitions of the year in the Northwest, was held at the Washington stadium. More than 43,000 fans, the largest crowd in history, watched Minnesota's Golden Gophers prove their right to the 1940 national championship and reveal the power that may take them through another season undefeated.

Was Best Team

There was no doubt about it—Minnesota was clearly the best team and deserved the victory. Washington's starting lineup proved the equal of the Gophers, but the Huskies could not keep up the pace against the splendid reserves of Minnesota. To call them reserves is really unfair, for the substitutes played equally as well as the starting lineup.

Bruce Smith, the Gopher captain and right halfback, was the best man on the field. He scored both Minnesota touchdowns, played outstanding defensive football, and passed and punted with precision.

The Old Fundamentals

But it was not Smith's play alone that gave the game to the mid-West team. Football experts who watched the game marveled at the individual blocking and tackling work of the Gophers. They outweighed the Huskies 10 pounds to the man, and used their weight to advantage. Washington could gain but little through the line, and the tall Minnesota backs were alert and fast enough to intercept four Husky passes.

Outstanding for the Huskies was the defensive line play, and the backfield work of sophomore Bobby Erickson and veteran Ernie Steele.

The Washington line, from tackle to tackle especially, repelled the vaunted Minnesota power plays for most of the game. Twice Minnesota was halted inside the 10-yard line, and once the Gophers failed to score after gaining a first down on the Washington seven-yard line.

Erickson Key Man

Starting his first game, Erickson was the key man of the Washington offense, and played in a manner that reminded the fans of Washington's famous All-America, George Wilson. Erickson is a hard-driving runner, and he averaged 3.78 yards per try, slightly less than Smith's 4.19 yard average. The sophomore also completed more than half his passes, and outkicked Smith in punting averages.

Steele showed all his elusiveness of former years, especially on the touchdown run that highlighted the game for local fans. With the Huskies on the Minnesota 14-yard line, Steele faded back to pass. Seeing no receiver in the clear, he started to run, and after shaking off four Minnesota tacklers, dove over the goal line. He had previously set up the touchdown by returning a punt 31 yards.

Minnesota's scoring was done through sheer power. Early in the second quarter, the Gophers drove 61 yards with a line attack mixed with one long pass. Smith scored from the 10-yard line after driving over guard. The final points came in the last few minutes, Smith scoring from the one-yard line.

Coach Bernie Bierman said after the game that this year's Washington team was the finest he has ever seen, and expects them to win most of their games. This opinion was also shared by broadcaster Bill Stern who predicted the Washington team would go to the Rose Bowl.

Northern teams have a full schedule Sept. 4. Washington State will test the new California high scoring team that defeated St. Marys' 31-0 in the opener. The game will be held in Pullman. Washington opens Conference play in a game against Oregon State at Portland, while Oregon meets Idaho at Eugene. B. C.

Snavely's Team at Cornell Should Prove Interesting

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—There is ample food for speculation on the coming Saturday's football program.

Down South they're wondering whether Duke can topple Tennessee now that Major Bob Neyland's gone. The Texas Longhorns, Southwest Conference favorites, are in for a test against Louisiana State. On the West Coast Stanford, choice to repeat, meets its second Conference foe in U. C. L. A. Here in New York Fordham, Grade-A Eastern contender, will put its promising sophomore backs to a trial against the most dangerous sort of opening-game foe, reviving Southern Methodist.

Cornell vs. Syracuse

But of all the games on the card the one between Cornell and Syracuse intrigues us most, and it's Cornell which provides much of the interest.

No one knows just what to expect from Cornell. All but one of the players who kept the Big Red on or near the top of the eastern heap for three seasons were lost through graduation.

Gone are such ends as Hershey, Kelley and Schmuck; such tackles as All-America Nick Drahos, West and Blasko; guards like Dunbar and Conti; Finneran, the center, and backs like Matuszczak, the fierce blocker and astute play-caller, McCullough, Landsberg, Murphy and Scholl. At their best they made up the most satisfying and exciting team we've seen in years, chiefly because they had such a world of "savvy."

Too Much to Expect

It should be almost too much to expect of any coach—that he could come back after that sort of loss and produce another winner.

Yet Snavely has done nearly the same thing before. His first team at Cornell was the fine one that numbered All-America Brud Holland among its many able operatives. Still, when they were graduated in a body, Snavely came right back with another that won every game.

Besides, there is more than a suspicion that this quiet man in his quiet way has been preparing for the mass exodus which took place last June. He is too precise, too demanding, too painstaking in everything that concerns football not to have taken whatever steps he could.

Close Watch

What's more, the Colgate and Syracuse camps, which keep close watch on Cornell, will tell you there have been fine players on freshman teams in recent years who saw almost no varsity action—getting their experience, presumably, as scrubs slogging away at the varsity.

In spite of these factors, and since Snavely isn't a superman, it wouldn't pay to go overboard for Cornell this early. But because of them we are willing to predict that they win far more games than they lose.

Hocus-Pocus

Success of the T formation at Stanford last year has brought out much hocus pocus this fall. A Paris, Ill., coach, Don Sweeley, has a "lop-sided" version of Shaughnessy's success play. So far it has bewildered several Paris opponents. Sweeley for years has worked, with success, a hidden ball formation.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Newark eliminated Baltimore to win International League play-offs and Louisville defeated Kansas City in American Association final play-offs.

Five Years Ago

Milwaukee of the American Association won Little World Series, four games to one, from Buffalo of International League.

Majors Draft Sixteen Minor League Stars

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Sixteen minor leaguers, headed by right-handed pitcher Russell Christopher from the Newark Bears of the International League, were drafted last night by 13 major league clubs. Only the Cincinnati Reds, St. Louis Cardinals and New York Yankees did not participate.

Christopher, whose record for the regular season was 16 victories and seven defeats, was considered the prize of the crop of draft eligibles, and went to the Philadelphia Athletics, who had first pick.

The other draftees, in the order in which the clubs picked them:

Philadelphia Phillies—Al Glossop, second baseman, from Kansas City of the American Association. He once was with the New York Giants.

St. Louis Browns—Stanley Perens, left-handed pitcher, who was recalled late in the season from Columbus (Ga.) by Rochester of the International League.

Boston Braves—Clyde Kluttz, catcher, from Sacramento of the Pacific Coast League.

Washington Senators—Bob Repass, infielder, from Columbus, American Association, and Stan Galle, infielder from Milwaukee of the same league.

Chicago Cubs—Glenn Gardner, pitcher, from Houston, Texas League, and Hiram Bithorn, pitcher, from Hollywood (PCL).

Cleveland Indians — Otto Denning, catcher, from Minneapolis (AA).

New York Giants—Sal Maglie, pitcher, from Buffalo (IL). He spent the season with Elmira of the Eastern League.

Detroit Tigers—Don Ross, outfielder and third baseman, from Montreal (IL), and Roy Henshaw, left-handed pitcher, from Jersey City (IL).

Pittsburgh Pirates—Pitcher Ken Jungels, once with Cleveland, from Wilkes-Barre, Eastern League.

Chicago White Sox—Harvey Johnson, second baseman, from Albany (EL).

Boston Red Sox—William Conroy, catcher, from Oakland (PCL).

Brooklyn Dodgers—Lester Webber, pitcher, Seattle (PCL).

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Rival Managers

New York, Oct. 1

Until some Yankee or Dodger has broken up the deciding game with a long hit, or fanned the side with the bases loaded in the ninth, the most dramatic figure in this 38th annual World Series is neither slugger nor pitcher, but Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yanks. The Buffalo Irishman hand-picked the outfit which has taken him into his sixth fall affair in 10 years. The power of Ed Barrow's checkbook can hardly be ignored, but it was Joe who moulded the team.

Only the veteran battery of Red Ruffing and Bill Dickey, among those still with the club, were wearing Yankee uniforms when McCarthy took over the New York leadership in 1931. All of the others were carefully selected by the McCarthy system.

Gomez First

Lefty Gomez arrived among Manhattan's skyscrapers during McCarthy's first year—1931. Frank Crosetti followed Gomez East in '32. Red Rolfe, Johnny Murphy and George Selkirk joined the party in '34. California's greatest gift to the Yankees, Joe Di Maggio, came in '36 and his appearance marked the start of four successive winning years. Tom Henrich and Spud Chandler arrived in '37; Joe Gordon in '38; Keller, Russo and Donald in '39. Rizzuto and Sturm joined in '41.

There were others, of course, but this is the cream of the crop—the best that money and the soundest farm system in baseball could produce. And it was McCarthy who first picked the potential stars, then fitted them into the Yankee picture. Where they were weak, he strengthened them. He taught each man, individually, the Yankee way, stressing the necessity of even temperament and ceaseless hustle.

No Soft Job

Many times you hear it said: "What a soft job that McCarthy has. Why, even I could manage those Yankees."

Don't you believe it. Not for an instant. McCarthy, or any other manager, might win for one year with a club of good ball players. But it takes a great leader to win in streaks, decisively, year after year, bouncing back from slumps, winning every crucial series and keeping his men as close together—as solidly knit—as any college team ever assembled.

However, managerial honors are not entirely onesided this year. Leo Durocher, too, has done a great job. Perhaps the most difficult stunt in the pilot's book is the handling of a team of veteran players—men picked up by trade and purchase from other clubs—both first and second division—scattered around in the majors. Yet Durocher did it, and by so doing, created the most thrilling National League pennant battle of modern baseball.

Interesting Contrast

McCarthy and Durocher offer an interesting contrast in men.

The Yankee skipper is on the conservative side, calm, confident and rarely ruffled. He runs his team by sitting quietly in the dugout, invading the playing field only when he thinks an umpire has unjustly called a decision against him—and this happens no more than a dozen times a season. He expects his players to treat him respectfully and carry out orders instantly, and without question. No man lasts with the Yankees who does not jump to Joe's request.

Durocher is the fiery type—loud, explosive, quick to leap into the middle of an argument and defend his players. Not that McCarthy doesn't stand up for his men. But Leo does it so the whole world hears. He is not known as "Lippy Leo" for nothing. He fraternizes with his boys; McCarthy seldom meets a Yankee outside of the stadium.

The clubs, too, reflect the make-ups of their managers. The Yankees go about their winning in a businesslike, unconcerned way. They know they are good, but prefer to tell the world in the victory column, instead of shouting it to the sky. A sort of quiet confidence exists in their dugout. You become a part of it the moment you step in. The Dodgers are confident in a loud, rowdy manner. They play a harder, more reckless game. What they lack in ability, they cover up with fight and hustle.

Joe Schultz Released

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates announced yesterday Catcher Joe Schultz, Pirate farmhand, had been released to Memphis of the Southern Association to complete a deal which brought Catcher Vincent Smith to the Pirates.

The Bucs had agreed to give cash and a player for Smith. Schultz has been playing under a Pirate option with Portland of the Pacific Coast League for the last two seasons.

All the Way From California

Wide World

Came Across the Country to Root for Dodgers

NEW YORK—These three youths drove all the way from the Pacific Coast to root for Brooklyn in the World Series against Yankees. They are shown Sept. 30 outside the Yankee Stadium. Left to right are Harker Smith of Escondido, Calif., home town of Pete Coscarart, Brooklyn infielder; John MacDonald and Dick Sathrum, both of Oceanside, Calif.

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Lecture on Christian Science by Adair Hickman, C. S. B.

Adair Hickman, C. S. B., of New York City, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Revelation of God's Nature and Omnipresence," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Margaret Crawford, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

"Mortals must find refuge in Truth in order to escape the error of these latter days." This statement by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," brings a wonderful hope to humanity. It is of this refuge we are about to hear.

This is the same refuge that Christ Jesus was sent to proclaim; but the strange unwillingness of the people to accept his teaching presents a sad picture of lost opportunity. Luke tells how Jesus lamented over Jerusalem as he foresaw the outcome of its refusal. "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, which killest the prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto thee; how often would I have gathered thy children together, as a hen doth gather her brood under her wings, and ye would not! Behold, your house is left unto you desolate. . . ." And Jesus wept because that great city knew not the day of its visitation.

To the present age our heavenly Father has sent Christian Science with its comforting assurance of a refuge in Truth. This is the day of our visitation, let us not reject, but joyfully accept this great salvation.

Our lecturer, who will explain how all may reach this refuge, how it has blessed others, what it will do for us, is a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

One of the most urgent questions throughout all Christendom today is: What must we do to refute the insidious and misleading suggestions, so widely prevalent, that Christianity may yet prove unavailing to meet the great human need, or indeed has already failed?

In the first place, Christians themselves must be fully convinced that Christianity as Jesus taught and practiced it is the Science of Mind, because it is the complete and exact knowledge of God. Therefore, it has never failed—it cannot fail. The main purpose of this lecture is to show that, by its very nature and law, there can be no possibility that Christianity in its primitive purity and practice can ever fail to fulfill its God-ordained mission. The certainty of this, the great prophet Isaiah foretold centuries ago, in these symbolic words: "As the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater: so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."

Christian Science has come to this age in fulfillment of this promise. The truth which is to enlighten, feed, and sustain mankind has gone forth from infinite Mind and cannot return void. Many years ago, Mary Baker Eddy foresaw and courageously declared in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 342), "The hour has struck when proof and demonstration, instead of opinion and dogma, are summoned to the support of Christianity."

Proof and Demonstration

This is the obvious demand upon all Christendom today, namely, proof and demonstration. Christian Science teaches (Science and Health, p. 323) that "good is not understood until demonstrated." It therefore demands of its students practical proofs of God's ever-presence and allness. Through the application of His spiritual law as revealed in this Science, its students are learning how practically to overcome the limitations and discordant conditions of mortal existence.

In the earliest years of her great discovery Mrs. Eddy drafted a constitution for the first Christian Scientist Association. In that constitution she gave this carefully formulated statement of scientific Christianity, which is found in the Historical and Biographical Papers, compiled by Clifford P. Smith, Series I (p. 17): "A Divine principle and given rule applicable to every condition of man, and constituting the Divine plan of his salvation from sin, sickness, and death, exist in the order of Eternal life, Truth, and Love, . . . Jesus demonstrated for man's example and his redemption, this holy principle of Divine Science . . . clearly showing by this Divine understanding and proof, the indivisibility of Science and Christianity."

It is this divine "indivisibility," this oneness of Science and Christianity, that must be the revitalizing element of religious faith in this hour of atheistic and materialistic challenge to the Christ idea. For centuries it was the general conviction in public thought that religion and Science were wholly incompatible. The acceptance of one precluded the possibility of the acceptance and teaching of the other. It was believed, and taught in some instances, that religion was an emotional experience in which faith was based largely upon an unknown God. Many who reasoned logically upon all other subjects seemed unable to go beyond blind faith in God, and accepted as real all that claimed to be unlike good, namely, sin, sickness, and death. These errors were believed to be known to God, and therefore were thought to exist as realities.

Mrs. Eddy was deeply impressed by the necessity to bring back to the Christian church an understanding of the primal order of the first great cause, thus establishing the divine nature of Science as constituting the exact knowledge of God, who is the one infinite cause. She discovered and proved that Science and Christianity are identical in actual demonstration. She saw and declared in her textbook (p. 4), "We reach the Science of Christianity through demonstration of the divine nature."

This brings us to the all-important question, What is this nature? Each one, at some time in his individual experience, must ask himself this question. In other words, how do we define God to our own consciousness? Does our concept of God bring us a sense of His nearness? Do we love or fear Him? Does His law seem available to meet our everyday needs? When we declare God's omnipotence, do we really mean that God, good, is All-in-all?

Declarations of God's Nature

Christian Science is based firmly on the Scriptural declarations of God's nature. In the light of this Science we see that Moses virtually declared God as Mind when he was inspired with the revelation that God is the great I AM, or infinite divine consciousness. We also see that the First Commandment, to acknowledge and serve the one and only God, attests the infinitude and, therefore, the ever-presence of God. Centuries later Christ Jesus said, "There is none good but one, that is, God." He revealed and demonstrated the divine nature in the oneness and allness of good. Still more definite was his declaration that "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." This assures us that all truth, or exact knowledge, must consist in the knowledge of God, and is spiritual. A grasp of this basic fact enables us to lift our concept of Science above matter or speculative hypotheses into Spirit, or Truth, and to demonstrate the uninterrupted operation of divine law.

Mrs. Eddy reached the conclusion, through revelation, that all Scriptural revealments and records of God's nature proved Him to be divine Principle. This led finally to the unalterable conclusion that spiritual causation is the law governing all that actually exists. She wrote in her textbook (p. 275): "To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is. Spirit, Life, Truth, Love, combine as one,—and are the Scriptural names for God. All substance, intelligence, wisdom, being, immortality, cause, and effect belong to God. These are His attributes, the eternal manifestations of the infinite divine Principle, Love."

Why is it of such vital importance for us to understand the divine nature as Mind? Because this understanding enables us to gain a clear comprehension of what true consciousness is. It shows us how to differentiate between the false beliefs or suggestions of the carnal, mortal mind, so called, and the true ideas and facts emanating from the divine Mind. In this way Christian Science proves to us that true consciousness is the reflection or expression of the divine nature, the expression of the one infinite Mind.

Consciousness is defined briefly by Webster as "knowledge of one's own existence." Christian Science shows man's real existence to be spiritually mental, and the understanding of this fact is true self-knowledge. Until this fundamental truth is perceived in Science, it is not possible for one to realize his real, indestructible identity.

Proving Man's Identity

Since the great primal cause is Mind, the only begotten of that cause is idea. When once it is seen and acknowledged that the divine nature is infinite Mind, it follows that man's existence is wholly representative of that nature—that he is mental, not physical. But how is this to be realized and made practical in the midst of our human experience? Only in the way the Master taught and proved to his followers. By adhering faithfully to the divine realities of being, Jesus overcame all the erroneous claims of the carnal mind, or physical sense of existence, and demonstrated man's perfection and true sonship with God. He became the Saviour of mankind by first saving himself from the false beliefs of material sense, sin, disease, and death. This demonstration of the Science or truth of being shows that the spiritual fact about anything is the redemptive power. All that ever will or can save us from the inverted or perverted images and illusions of the carnal mind is the spiritual fact or truth. This Science does not teach us to spiritualize matter; on the contrary, it reveals the allness of Spirit, Mind, and therefore the unreality of matter. It teaches that mortal mind and matter are one and the same thing. In this way it shows us the process by which, through righteous or right thinking, we give up the false or sensuous concept and realize more and more of those divine realities wherein "all things are become new." Science and Health tells us on page 425: "Consciousness constructs a better body when faith in matter has been conquered. Correct material belief by spiritual understanding, and Spirit will form you anew." Is not this what Jesus meant when he said to Nicodemus, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. . . . That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit"? This rebirth, this reformation, Christian Science makes possible by showing the true nature of Spirit as Mind. Those who believe that they are controlled, afflicted, and governed by a discordant physical body have the open door to health and freedom if they will but avail themselves of the scientific method which Christian Science reveals — the practice of correcting material belief with spiritual understanding.

As with the body, so is it with all material concepts—such as environment, employment, supply. We must learn to discern the specific spiritual facts underlying each. "Metaphysics . . . exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul" (Science and Health, p 269). This correct, scientific process of reasoning brings out increased harmony in all human affairs. It does not improve matter; it uncovers the falsity of matter's claims and annuls them. The improvement manifested in human experience is always the result of understanding the allness of Spirit, Mind, and the unreal nature of matter. Since man is the image and likeness of God, he reflects Mind's imperishable substance, boundless resources, ceaseless activity, and unchangeable law of good.

It is the Christ, Truth, as demonstrated by Jesus, that reveals the line of demarcation between false belief—the testimony of material sense—and spiritual reality. The divine consciousness that operated as the Mind of Christ Jesus is available to us all through Christian Science. This Science shows us how to claim our unity with the one Mind, and to reject as unreal the false beliefs of the carnal mind, such as hatred, fear, envy, jealousy, revenge, sin, sickness, and death. Obviously these beliefs belong not to the Mind which was in Christ Jesus, but to the mind which, Paul tells us, "is enmity against God" and must be put off. It is cause for deep gratitude that here and now divine Mind's ideas have only to be recognized and utilized as Jesus understood and utilized them, to accomplish the same works that he accomplished. Our great Exemplar, Christ Jesus, Mrs. Eddy tells us in her work "No and Yes" (p. 31), "cast out evils, mediating between what is and is not, until a perfect consciousness is attained." Can we not see with what certainty this statement verifies Paul's declaration in his letter to Timothy, "For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus"? Why was he the sole mediator? Christian Science has revealed that it was because he, and he alone, recognized and demonstrated the fundamental law of man's relationship to God. This eternal unity of the divine relationship between God and man can never be realized by mere outward worship or ritualistic observance. Divine Science teaches that this realization is gained only as we "live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 160). This, Mrs. Eddy declared, "is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science."

When we realize our true, spiritual selfhood, coexistent with divine Mind, we perceive that man must have by reflection all that divine Mind has, knows, or is. Otherwise man would not be the true image and likeness. He would be a false witness, or God's unlikeness. But because he is the representation of Mind, he reflects divine intelligence, uninterrupted activity, abundance, and security. Just in proportion as this true state of consciousness is gained, it finds outward expression in conditions which reveal and attest the operation of Mind's all-governing law of good. There can be no lack, no limitation, no confusion or uncertainty, no inequity or inefficiency in a consciousness which recognizes, as Paul did, that "in him we live, and move, and have our being."

Spirit the Only Real Substance

Since all substance is of God, Spirit, God's spiritual ideas alone are substantial. This fundamental fact understood and maintained will overcome the erroneous suggestions of insufficiency, dearth, or diminution of supply, and will bring to light ample provision for every human need. Quail and manna appeared to the wilderness wanderers to satisfy their human hunger; loaves and fishes were provided for the multitudes who followed Jesus to learn more of his words and works. The same spiritual law of supply and demand is operative today. It is available to those whose faith has become firm through spiritual understanding gained in the Science of Christ, or Christian Science. Jesus said, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." Divine promises are kept. Truth is eternally true. Love is ever present and infinitely operative.

A lady who had been studying Christian Science but a short time called upon a practitioner for help in what seemed to her to be an acute financial problem. She was a teacher by profession, but had been unemployed for a long time, with the exception of instructing a few private pupils. She was about to be evicted from her apartment because of her inability to pay the rent. In addition to this, her furniture was to be attached for debts overdue. The practitioner knew from many proofs which he had had that the solution of every seeming problem lies in the understanding of God's nature and man's relationship to Him. He therefore turned the thought of his patient away from the problem to the spiritual reality of her being. He spoke of man's birthright and spiritual heritage of dominion, and the ability which all may gain in Christian Science to realize God's provision for His children. Through the practitioner's work or silent prayer, which followed, the patient caught a glimpse of her true selfhood. A change began immediately to take place in her consciousness, as was proved by what was related when she called for the second interview. She said that upon returning to her home she began searching her thought. Suddenly she became aware that certain vices, which she had indulged for years, were morbid desires; they could not be natural to the child of God's creating, to the true self which she had glimpsed during the first visit to the practitioner. In addition to this, she then acknowledged that for many years she had depended upon intoxicants and tobacco; but on the day following her awakening she found she had lost all desire for both. Neither drink nor tobacco had any appeal. The craving had ceased. This purification of consciousness brought a great moral awakening which resulted in a sincere desire to be and express only good. Notwithstanding that this experience took place after all school contracts for the year had been closed, within two weeks she received a telegram from a well-known college, stating that a vacancy had occurred and offering her immediate employment on its teaching staff.

Impersonal Nature of Evil

Sin as well as sickness is healed in Christian Science, through the clear realization of the allness of God, good, the understanding of the divine nature, and the real man's unity with his creator. The Master gave an everlasting precedent for our example. He pronounced Satan—the sum total of evil's claim—a liar, and the father or creator of lies, but of lies only. There is no record that the Master in rebuking error ever condemned a person. The Magdalene, the woman taken in adultery, even Judas, he did not condemn; but for the lie of evil which claimed to be personified in them, he had no mercy. He destroyed it, proved it to be without a cause, hence impotent in effect. He exposed it as a false statement about God's creation. This lie he reversed and annulled through his complete knowledge of Truth, and set free the individual from evil's assumed control.

Christian Science follows this same method of impersonalizing evil. It shows that until it is impersonalized it cannot be overcome or proved unreal. In this it differs from all other systems, which believe evil to be personal, real, and powerful. Evil should be denied all actuality in the face of God's omnipotent goodness. Its whole claim is exposed and proved fraudulent when the unreality of matter is seen in Christian Science. This Science never condones evil, nor does it ever ignore its false claim to being active, real, intelligent, and powerful. This groundless claim it denies utterly by giving evil no selfhood. It teaches the eternal truth that divine Mind creates and governs all, hence the allness of good. This shows that any belief in evil is a false belief, ignorance of truth, or mere superstition. Divine Science teaches that it is not the fear of doing wrong that reforms and saves. It is the love of doing right that redeems. The moment one sees that he has been serving, loving, or fearing only a false belief, he inevitably discards the counterfeit for the true. Redemption of consciousness is purely a question of learning what is real and actual, in order to discard a deceptive counterfeit.

The divine logic of God's goodness and allness appeals to reason, because it is demonstrable. Gradually, the healing current of Truth quickens the sentiments of love, gratitude, rectitude, and man in God's likeness begins to appear, as the misrepresentation, or Adam-concept of man, recedes and finally vanishes from human experience.

Prayer

Christian Science makes very clear what is meant by righteous prayer—the prayer which James assured us "availeth much." Science and Health teaches (p. 206): "Willpower is capable of all evil. It can never heal the sick, for it is the prayer of the unrighteous; while the exercise of the sentiments—hope, faith, love—is the prayer of the righteous. This prayer, governed by Science instead of the senses, heals the sick." It heals sin likewise, and all the woes that beset mortal existence.

Self-will urges, *my* will be done—not *thy* will—the human, not the divine. It may be seen by this that the basic error, from which all wrongs proceed, is the wrong of acknowledging more than the one Mind, one God. Here, we learn, is the first idolatry. Most people today would be very much surprised and perhaps wholly incredulous to be told that they were idolatrous. Idolatry is generally interpreted to mean bowing down to graven images. But since God is Mind, Spirit, and since God is one and omnipotent, then to love, fear, or recognize as real and potent any other mind or any other substance or law, must mean a departure from faith in the one God, and lead to many forms of idolatry and superstition. It means praying or appealing to the false gods of sense.

One phase of modern idolatry is, bowing down to ever-changing material health laws. The belief that one can live in total ignorance of what constitutes health—the wholeness and harmony of being—and, when assailed by discordant conditions, depend upon material theories for protection and healing, is to trust in the mythological god of matter. This claim, that matter can be both cause and cure of disease, is infidelity to the allness and oneness of Mind, God. Idolatrous beliefs claiming to be sins, various forms of disease, of poverty, sorrow, or failure cannot exist as facts, and condition us; and in the presence of Truth understood and affirmed, this fact is demonstrated, and the erroneous conditions disappear.

That universal prayer taught us by the great Teacher, Healer, and Exemplar, Christ Jesus, closes with these words: "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever." These are divinely definite words. They place all power and government with God. In these times of changing concepts as to government, the exalting of the supermany sense of sovereignty, the vainglory of human-will rulership, Christian nations need more and more fervently, more clear-sightedly than ever, to ponder this prayer which the Founder of our faith left us.

We cannot always know how the answer to prayer will be made manifest, but we do know through the teachings of Christian Science that righteous prayer is always answered; we know that "the government shall be upon his shoulder:" in other words, we have learned that the divine Mind governs every idea. That which claims to be unprincipled government cannot endure in the light of this scientific knowledge which ultimately will rend asunder every bond claiming to restrict and enslave the human race.

The prayer of the ancient prophets for the consolation of Israel, which they believed would come through the Messiah, was answered in the advent of Christ Jesus. He came in accord with prophecy to prove man's unity with the divine nature, and to reveal his spiritual sonship, or Christ. Later, when his earthly mission was drawing to a close, he promised his followers that he would pray the Father that He would send another Comforter, who would abide with them forever, even the Spirit of truth. This prayer, too, was answered. Later John foresaw, in his vision of the Apocalypse, what was to follow upon the coming of that Comforter, the incorporeal Christ, or Truth, which would reveal complete spiritual harmony.

Mrs. Eddy's constant prayer was that she might know God, understand and demonstrate the divine nature, which transcends all material sense evidence. This prayer, too, was answered in her discovery that the promised Comforter is divine Science. This second and final coming in Christian Science is the advent of the incorporeal Christ, the Spirit of truth which the Master promised would come and guide into all truth, and abide forever.

For many years a prayer has been going forth daily from thousands of earnest students of Christian Science seeking to demonstrate Truth and Love. This prayer is known as the "Daily Prayer" from the Manual of The Mother Church by Mrs. Eddy (p. 41) and is as follows: "'Thy kingdom come;' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" Christian Scientists realize that as this prayer is understood and demonstrated in individual consciousness the affections of mankind will be enriched to the extent that they will understand and be governed by the divine law of universal good. In this connection the words of Isaiah are pertinent: "For the Lord is our judge, the Lord is our lawgiver, the Lord is our king; he will save us."

Demonstration

Demonstration is a word continually used in Christian Science, for the reason that scientific Christianity consists in the demonstration of the divine nature. It is the primitive Christianity of works, of "signs following" in proof of the correctness of its teaching. This word was used by Paul in his letter to the Christian workers in Corinth: "And my speech and my preaching was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power: that your faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God." Mrs. Eddy defined "demonstration" (Science and Health, p. 34) as "Immanuel, or God *with us*"—proof of the divine power working in human experience.

To demonstrate the divine nature as Life means overcoming all the appearances of anything opposed to eternal, omnipresent Life. Hence it must include the complete destruction of disease, of all fleshly corruption, and that in which they finally result—death.

The impulsion of the Master's healing ministrations may be definitely discerned from his own statements. "I am come," he declared, "that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Life is God. The Master stated plainly, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." This shows that we enter upon eternal life through the knowledge of God. Consciousness of this fact of divine being constitutes the only real life. Christian Science urges and encourages us to maintain the spiritual consciousness that, since God is Life, life is unchangeable and ever present. By individually knowing these great truths we aid in overcoming the general denial of Life by the world.

That the divine power is available today, when invoked by the effectual, fervent prayer of spiritual understanding, the following incident will prove. Some years ago a great wrong was committed against a friend of mine, by one who exercised a dominating influence over a member of her family. Although this friend had been studying Christian Science for some time, and had received a healing of a discordant physical condition of long standing, she was not willing to apply its teachings to this problem. At first, she allowed the belief of injustice to magnify itself in her thought to the extent that she was completely controlled by what she regarded as righteous indignation. This became a mingling of hatred and revenge and continued to govern her for a long period of time. Finally, this discordant thinking manifested itself outwardly in a diseased condition of her face. Its appearance had become so unsightly that my friend could not dine in public, and she was asked to give up her room in a hotel, because her presence there was objectionable to the guests. It was not until the disease assumed these alarming proportions, and was pronounced incurable, that she began to awaken to the fact that this affliction was self-imposed. It was then that she saw the necessity for a radical change in her thinking. She realized clearly, through the work of a practitioner, that she must be willing to apply the truth she had learned in Christian Science to this problem, and impersonalize the error by separating it from the individual through whom it had seemed to come. She must be willing to see him as the child of God, and not as the personification of evil. Having at last awakened to the true nature of the error, she began applying the truth step by step. Many victories over self were required, however, before the evidence of the disease began to yield.

As it became more and more evident to her that "love is the fulfilling of the law," as she humbly and honestly applied that law, by yielding every vestige of hatred and self-pity, this so-called incurable disease, this challenge to life itself, was completely overcome. This healing of cancer occurred many years ago. My friend is today a practitioner of Christian Science, actively applying this law of Life and Love in helping to liberate her fellow men.

Thus the divine nature as ever-present Life was demonstrated today just as in Bible times. Such an event might still be called a miracle by those uninstructed in the unceasing operation of God's power, but in scientific Christianity it is recognized as a *demonstration*; it is the sign following the fact that the application of spiritual law has been understandingly and faithfully made.

Divine Nature as Love

To demonstrate the divine nature as Love must surely mean the complete reversal and obliteration in human consciousness of all that is opposed to Love. Hate, envy, covetousness —in short, all the evils prohibited by the moral code for loving our neighbor as ourselves —must disappear in the strong logic of divine Love's allness, which includes our true selfhood and that of all men.

Referring to a certain student in one of our large cities, someone remarked that she was not "very loving." "But," he added, "she is a wonderful metaphysician." When we stop to consider that divine Love is the Principle of Christian Science, and the demonstration of it is the only indication we have of our spiritual perception or understanding, we readily see that there can be no genuinely effective Christian metaphysical achievement apart from Love. Without Love, there can be no spiritual understanding.

Many beautiful instances of selfless love are recorded in Mrs. Eddy's long ministry of healing. One such healing, comparable to those recorded in the New Testament, was that of a young man about nineteen years of age who lived in Boston, Massachusetts. He had been deaf and dumb from birth. He had sought relief by medical means, and had also been in an institution for the deaf and dumb. His mother finally took him to Mrs. Eddy, and he was quickly and completely healed. Afterwards, this young man became an active member of the Church of Christ, Scientist. (Historical and Biographical Papers, by Clifford P. Smith, Series II, p. 53.)

Another of Mrs. Eddy's healings was that of a deformed or crippled man who lived in Boston. This man was in such a helpless condition that he had even to be fed; his arms and legs were useless. Every day when the weather permitted, he was taken in a wheel chair to the park called Boston Common, and left, apparently alone, for an hour or two. One day, Mrs. Eddy saw him there in his wheel chair. She went to him, and talked with him; she spoke to him of the Christ, and told him the truth of his being, that man is God's perfect child. He felt that he had been benefited by her words; and looked for her, day after day, as he lay there alone in the park. Finally she came again, and spoke to him in the same loving manner. After this visit, the man was completely healed. Later, he became active in his own business and was able to earn his own living. This healing was related by his niece, and was published in the *Christian Science Sentinel* of July 18, 1908.

Are not these healings comparable to the act of mercy and love, recorded of Peter and John, who healed the lame man on the temple steps?

That Mrs. Eddy was the Discoverer, revelator, and Founder of Christian Science is well established in public thought today, but her broad demonstration of this divine healing Principle is not so widely known to the general public. Through her understanding of God's spiritual law, she was instrumental in healing numerous cases of so-called incurable diseases—in from one to three interviews. Among the many forms of diseases which she healed were pneumonia, insanity, dropsy, heart disease, cancer, deformity, hernia, consumption, deafness, dumbness, and blindness.

From this it will be seen that the Discoverer of Christian Science fully demonstrated its divine healing Principle; and for that reason she could speak with authority based upon irrefutable proof, when she finally gave her discovery to the world in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

The utilization of Love's ideas helps to free us from the limited sense of person. We learn to think and feel more universally, and so reflect the Love which is all-inclusive. In working for the good of all, we solve our own individual problems, and demonstrate divine Love's unity. As one deep thinker among advanced physicists has said, "It is in losing his own self-interest that a man can realize the presence within him of God, and in so doing escape from a world of shadows and illusions" (J. S. Haldane, M. D., LL. D., *Hibbert Journal*, London, 1923).

Did not the Master say, "The kingdom of God is within you"? And John tells us that "God is love." The concept of a world that does not reflect Love is indeed a world of shadows and illusions. This beautiful testimony is only one of many signs that the recognition of the realism of Spirit is taking place today in the field of research known as natural science. To understand Love means to see and to demonstrate divine reality.

The Leaven of Truth

The holy activity of Truth in human consciousness the Discoverer of Christian Science likened to the yeast which the woman in the Master's parable "hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened." Mrs. Eddy interpreted the three measures of meal as representing the three main systems of human thought—science, theology, and medicine (Science and Health, p. 118). Since the discovery of Christian Science, great changes have taken place in each of these important branches of research and practice.

In theology, we have only to note the radical change that has come over the public thought concerning the theories of predestination and everlasting punishment beyond the grave, to realize the liberating influence that has been at work.

In medicine, numerous instances might be cited to show the changed attitude of advanced medical research toward the cause and treatment of certain diseases. Speaking to a medical society, the late Dr. Richard C. Cabot, distinguished Boston physician, said: "The body has superwisdom which is biased in favor of life, rather than death. And it is a force that doesn't make many wrong diagnoses. What is this powerful force?" he asked. "It is God," he replied. "The healing power on which all of us depend in order to be here today." This eminent physician declared that God supplies 90 per cent of the healing power. A writer commenting on this opinion says, "If God is the force which supplies the healing power, there is no room for any other healing force, since God is infinite, omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent." "But," he asserts, "it is an occasion for gratitude when medical men demonstrate the perception to accord even 90 per cent of the healing power to God."

The mental cause of a high percentage of known maladies is now recognized. Some years ago, at a conference of representative American physicians, it was reported by one distinguished member that in 66 per cent of the medical cases which entered Johns Hopkins Hospital for treatment, "emotional factors were directly related to the illness, and in 55 per cent they were the major cause."

This marks a step toward the recognition of what has long since been proved in Christian Science; namely, that all disease is caused mentally through false belief, hence it is unreal, and no part of man's actual experience. It must certainly be dealt with, however, and never ignored. In dealing with the false claim of disease, this Science maintains that the only cure for a false belief is a strong potion of truth. No drug can reach and eradicate a false belief. Such beliefs as fear of hereditary disease, hatred, envy, revenge can be overcome only by the truth which shows their unreality, and in this way supplants them in the patient's thought.

Safety and Salvation

From a material standpoint, the world today seems to be filled with violence. Many predict that a deluge of retrogressive ideologies, both religious and political, will sweep away our civilization, and all the most sacred landmarks and symbols of Christian faith.

From a spiritual standpoint, however, this threatening deluge is seen as the breaking up of material beliefs. Refuge from this flood of error, this turmoil, confusion, and upheaval, is found now, as in Noah's time, in the safety of the ark. You will recall that Noah was warned of God to prepare an ark to the saving of his house. "Ark" is defined in part in Science and Health (p. 581) as "Safety; the idea, or reflection, of Truth, proved to be as immortal as its Principle; the understanding of Spirit, destroying belief in matter. . . . Science showing that the spiritual realities of all things are created by Him [God] and exist forever." This is the ark which today is building in men's consciousness, and in which they must take refuge, and in which alone can be found safety and security. The revealed truth that "all things are created by Him and exist forever" assures us that the real universe and man are forever intact. No deluge of error or cloud of atheistic belief can ever again obscure them or their divine Principle.

In the light of this final revelation of Truth, this Spirit of truth —or truth of Spirit—which is leading this age onward and upward into the realm of infinite knowledge, we see that in reality there can be no retrogression, there can be no lapse into the darkness and superstition of a material concept of man and the universe. Rather must the world go forward to the highest concept of Science, or Truth, into the might and majesty of Mind's more infinite unfoldments—to the divine Science, which, in the words of its Discoverer (No and Yes, p. 13), "takes hold of eternity, voices the infinite, and governs the universe."

The eternality of Truth is clearly set forth in these lines of the well-known hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 337):

"Theories, which thousands cherish,
Pass like clouds that sweep the sky;
Creeds and dogmas all may perish;
Truth Herself can never die.

"Worldings blindly may refuse Her,
Close their eyes and call it night;
Learned scoffers may abuse Her,
But they cannot quench Her light.

"Thrones may totter, empires crumble,
All their glories cease to be;
While She, Christlike, crowns the humble,
And from bondage sets them free."

Commerce and Finance

RFC May Finance 10,000,000-Ton Steel Expansion Plan

Business and Industry

Bankers Would Cut Consumer Buying Power

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"The best way to avoid a post-war depression is to restrain consumer and non-defense spending now rather than to rely on Government spending later," according to the annual report of the Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers' Association presented here to the 67th annual convention of association at the Hotel Stevens in this city.

"A good deal is being said these days about the inevitability of a severe depression after the conclusion of the war," stated the committee, which is headed by Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, Vice-Chairman of the Board of National City Bank of New York, "and in that connection," the report continued, "plans are proposed for huge Government spending programs as the proper cure. But while all recognize the economic shock of shifting from war to peace, a severe depression should not be fatalistically accepted as inevitable, and in any case the proposed cure is a poor one.

"The best way to avoid a post-war depression is to restrain consumer and non-defense spending now, and so save up buying power for the post-war period.

Ways Explained

"The purchase of defense bonds does exactly this. Other saving has the same effect. The curtailment of non-defense spending, while it hurts now, builds a backlog of demand as a post-war cushion.

"After World War I there was a severe decline in production from which, however, prompt recovery began in 1921 without any aid from Government spending. The recovery had its basis in the satisfaction of needs which had been postponed during the war, especially for automobiles and for the building of homes and private manufacturing plants for consumer purposes. Municipal outlays were curtailed during the war and increased later.

"The lesson of that period would appear to be that if restraints are exercised now our system of free enterprise will under proper encouragement be adequate to provide for post-war re-employment. Artificial and wasteful Government spending programs of the pork barrel type are not needed and may indeed prolong the depression. If that was true in the last war, when the wartime restraints and controls were late and inadequate, we can do better this time, if we will use the knowledge and the intelligence we possess. The restraints called for in doing our job now are just those which will protect us best against the post-war depression."

The report stated that "the procurement program is a mixture of brilliant achievement and delay and disappointment. In certain directions our engineers and industrialists, our Army and Navy technicians, have designed better weapons than ever before used in combat. But there is not yet enough of almost everything. Our productive machine is the best there is and in the long run will be very effective. But the long run is still a long way off.

"Government organization for the task has been confused at some points, bureaucratic and incompetent at others. Strikes and labor unrest have been costly. Industry has in some cases turned a little slowly and reluctantly from profitable non-defense to less profitable defense production."

Ayres Speaks

The first full session of the general convention was featured by an address by Brigadier General Leonard P. Ayres, co-ordinator of War Department Statistics, on "the nature of leadership."

Leadership in any field is attained through the cultivation of those qualities which all possess but which each if he desires may increase and improve, the General stated, recalling his experience during the first World War with the War Department in Washington.

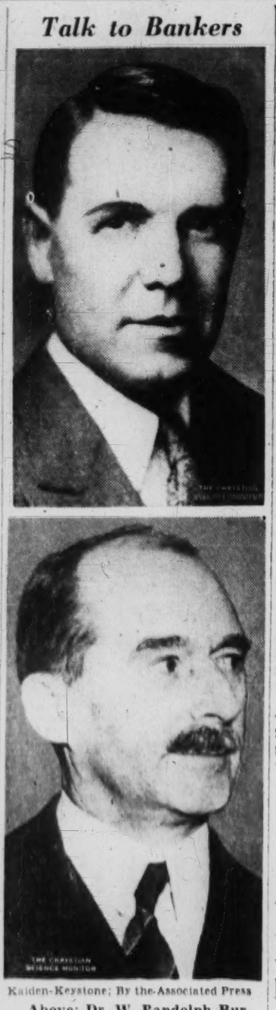
"The first thing that impressed me," he said, "was that there is no way to identify a leader by his appearance or his manner. Some of these men were large, others small, some were talkative others taciturn."

"My next impression was one of disappointment, and it was quite a while before I could analyze the feeling clearly enough to know just why I was disappointed. Finally, I realized that it was because even among the dozens of distinguished men who attended the lectures each week there was not one who lived up to my mental picture of what a real leader ought to be like. The big, self-possessed, forceful man with firm jaw and piercing eye who always knows what to do and how to do it and who dominates every situation by the sheer power of his personality. That man was not present in Washington."

The fact is that in many respects even the most distinguished leaders are very much like the rest of us. And yet the profound fact is that they do have qualities that make them leaders. The first of these is knowledge of the field in which they work. The second quality is courage. The third is activity, and it is partly based on courage. The fourth quality is the ability to influence the actions of other people, the ability to see things from the other person's point of view, and by use of that ability apply the power to make him see things from your point of view."

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., will address the convention to be followed by Senator Tom Connally of the Committee on Foreign Relations at Washington. The addresses will be followed by report of the nominating committee and election of officers. Section officers already chosen for next year include William Duncan, Jr., President of the State Secretaries Section; Richard G. S. Stockton, President of the Trust Division, Stuart G. Frazier, President of the Savings Division and James H. Penick, President of the State Bank Division.

Talk to Bankers



Kaiden-Keystone; By the Associated Press

Above: Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, Vice-Chairman of the Board of National City Bank of New York. Below: Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayres, co-ordinator of War Department Statistics.

Smith, Barney Gets Big Maryland Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—A $9,000,000 issue of State of Maryland road bonds has been awarded to a syndicate headed by Smith, Barney & Co. at an interest cost basis of 1.85 per cent.

New Excise Levies Expected To Yield $3,000,000 a Day

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The heaviest taxes in American history—double those of the World War era—took their first big handful of cash from the public's pocketbook today, and it was only the beginning.

The new excise levies which became effective at midnight gave consumers their initial—if incomplete—idea of what the recently passed defense revenue tax bill is going to mean in dollars and cents.

Although the Treasury Department is counting on the excise taxes for the pretty penny of $3,000,000 a day, they represent only a small part of the whole revenue program which is expected to raise about $13,000,000,000 a year.

Yet to come is the day of reckoning on the new income and excess profits taxes, already in effect and applying to 1941 returns. These levies are of the delayed-action variety, with the pay-off to Uncle Sam deferred until next March 15.

Contrasts With World War

The new order of taxes contrasted with the supposedly burdensome levies of the World War era, which yielded only $6,694,000,000 in their banner year. However, the nation now has about thirty million more inhabitants to share the burden.

In 1918, income tax exemptions were $2,000 for a family head and $1,000 for a single person. The new figures are $1,500 and $750. However, in 1918 dependents were $200 credits and now are $400 apiece. The tax rates in both cases range up to 77 per cent, but the new law sets heavier levies in the lower and medium brackets than the 1918 statute.

The corporation income tax in 1918 was 6 per cent, and now is 21 to 31 per cent.

The excess profits tax on corporations has been upped from a range of 8 to 60 per cent to a bracket of 35 to 60 per cent.

Estates were taxed then at 2 to 25 per cent and now are 3 to 77 per cent.

Liquor that was nicked $2.20 a gallon when the country sang "Over There" now contributes $4. The beer tax has jumped from $3 to $6 a barrel.

Changing times have altered many of the methods and sources of taxation. Now important revenue comes from radios, mechanical refrigerators, electrical appliances. These things either didn't exist or were not rated consumer luxuries in those days.

Some Articles Exempted

On the other hand, the new tax act doesn't have taxes, as they did in 1918, on soft drinks, player pianos, silk shirts and other expensive clothing, candy, patent medicine, and riding academies.

Here's how some of the new taxes stack up with yesterday's law and 1918:

	1918	1940	Today
Theater Admissions	1 cent for every 10c	Same	Same
Cabarets	1.5 cents per 10 cents	2 cents per 10 cents	5 per cent
Autos	3 per cent	3 per cent	7 per cent
Cameras	3 per cent	None	10 per cent
Cigarettes	$3 (per thousand)	$3.25	$3.25
Club dues	10 per cent	11 per cent	11 per cent
Gasoline	None	1½ cent gal.	1½ cent gal.
Jewelry	3 per cent mf'r price	None	10 per cent retail
Phonograph records	5 per cent	None	10 per cent
Playing cards	7 cents pack	11 cents	13 cents
Bowling alleys	$10 each	None	$10
Sporting goods	3 per cent	None	10 per cent
Toilet preparations	2 per cent	11 per ct. mf'r price	10 per cent retail
Transportation	3 per cent	None	5 per cent
Luggage	10 per cent	None	10 per cent
Furs	10 per cent mf'r price	None	10 per cent retail

Note: Percentage taxes based on manufacturers' sale price, unless specified.

Farm Prices 43 P. C. Higher Than Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported agricultural prices during the month ended Sept. 15 averaged 43 per cent higher than a year earlier and stood at the highest level since February, 1930.

Continuing a climb shown in each of the last six months, the farm commodity price index rose eight points during the month to reach 139 per cent of the 1909-14 average, the department said.

At this level, said the department's report, farm prices exceeded the average of prices paid by the farmer, his interest and taxes for the first time in 21 years.

The department revised upward the so-called "parity price" of virtually every important agricultural commodity. Parity is the price at which farm products have the relative same purchasing power they did in the period 1909-14.

Mid-September averages were well above those of a year earlier despite heavy supplies of many farm products in stock, said the report.

Prices of oilseeds led the advance and cotton seed was up about 35 per cent during the month to reach the highest level since July, 1920. Rice, potatoes, and a few other products declined seasonally.

The department attributed the steep climb in prices to an upturn in the demand for agricultural products, stimulated by an increase of 48 per cent in the incomes of industrial workers during the last year.

The report said farmers also were paying more for the articles they bought. The general level of prices paid by farmers, it said, rose two points during the month, reaching 133 per cent of the 1910-14 level, 11 points higher than a year earlier.

It pointed out that the farmers' return for his own products advanced faster than prices paid, making the per-unit purchasing power of farm products four points higher than at the beginning of the month.

Price of U. S.-Owned Corn Is Increased

WASHINGTON (AP)—A one-cent increase in the price of Government-owned corn in terminal and sub-terminal elevators was announced by the Agriculture Department.

It said that the Commodity Credit Corporation would offer this corn for sale in consumption channels at market prices between 75 and 79 cents a bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, basis Chicago, effective Oct. 1. The September price range was 74 to 78 cents.

The release price on corn at country elevators and in steel bins will continue at the local market price, or 65 cents a bushel, whichever is higher.

Steel Firm Injunction Blocks Common Dividend

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Federal Judge F. P. Schoonmaker has granted a temporary injunction restraining the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. from paying dividends on its new common stock.

The court refused, however, to enjoin the company from paying dividends of $1.25 a share on Oct. 1 on its new 5 per cent preferred stock. Payment of a dividend of 60 cents a share on common stock was scheduled for Oct. 6.

Judge Schoonmaker also set Oct. 27 as date for a hearing on a suit brought by two holders of old preferred stock to have the company's recent plan of recapitalization declared illegal.

Low Interest Rate Fosters Inflation, Says Dr. Wriston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University and Chairman of the Citizen's Emergency Committee, declared that low interest rates are "highly inflationary" and tend to defeat many of the Government's objectives during the present emergency.

Dr. Wriston spoke at the annual banquet of the Controllers Institute of America at the Waldorf Astoria.

If this country experiences inflation, it will be because of "political cowardice and administrative ineptitude," Dr. Wriston asserted. Urging that non-defense expenditures be cut to the bone, he declared that existing conflicts in government policies must be resolved.

"The country cannot have business as usual, but neither can the government hav political pap as usual," Dr. Wriston said.

"Wage control measures are necessary to prevent inflation. So far political leaders have not given labor credit for seeing beyond immediate and transient advantage. But the worker knows that inkation would ruin him. The government's wage policy is utterly inconsistent with avoiding inflation.

"Another major inconsistency is insistence pon low interest rates on governmental borrowing. There are many incentives to production now which are quite independent of the low interest rate.

"On the other hand, the maintenance of an uneconomic interest rate is a deterrent to savings, a drag upon the sale of government bonds, and an encouragement to waste by the government itself. It is therefore highly inflationary and defeats many of the government's other objectives."

Daily Crude Oil Output Increases

TULSA, Okla. (AP) — Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 735 barrels to 4,062,000 for the week ended Sept. 27, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Production for the year thus far was 1,007,894,140 barrels compared to 1,003,937,439 for the same period of 1940.

Illinois production was 9,550 to 416,965; Louisiana, 1,355 to 335,295; Michigan, 970 to 52,980; Oklahoma, 2,300 to 424,550; Rocky Mountain area, 3,850 to 115,550, and East Texas, 100 to 369,700.

Freight Carloadings Generally Higher

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Sept. 27 included:

	Sep. 27	Prev. Wk.	Yr. Ago
Baltimore & Ohio	66,604	67,301	58,430
Erie	32,547	32,135	28,568
Lackawanna	19,453	19,987	17,074
Southern Pacific	51,391	50,460	42,561
Missouri Pacific	33,021	31,911	27,878
Rock Island	30,520	30,660	27,997
Great Northern	29,782	31,086	28,261
Northern Pacific	18,321	17,670	15,667
N. Y. Central	105,634	104,464	93,191
Southern Rwy.	46,626	46,198	40,841
New Haven	28,790	29,429	23,859
St. Paul	35,229	34,352	31,932
Norfolk & West.	31,662	27,784	29,431
Wabash	17,088	17,065	15,348
Frisco	16,420	16,446	14,870
Santa Fe	32,641	31,877	27,991

Steel Men Get Go-Ahead Sign For Expansion

WASHINGTON (AP)—OPM officials, given a go-ahead on a projected 10,000,000-ton expansion of the Nation's steel capacity, turned swift attention to the problem of locating new plants and financing the $1,250,000,000 program.

Details of the expansion, recommended by William Knudsen, OPM director, were not made public, but it was expected that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other Federal lending agencies would underwrite the major portion of it.

New Plants

Officials hinted that new steel plants and additions to existing facilities involved would be scattered over various sections of the country. Almost all of the added capacity, they said, was needed to remedy capacity shortages in defense industry or industries directly connected with the defense program.

The Supply Priorities and Allocation Board, which approved the expansion, instructed the OPM to determine where it would be made and how to pay for it. It was understood the latter agency would submit its recommendations soon.

Some time ago, the OPM asked steel companies to prepare plans for expansion and these have been under study for weeks. Some of the proposals already have been submitted to the RFC and the Defense Plants Corporation.

Part of Big Plan

Officials explained the SPAB action was in line with the policy adopted two weeks ago of expanding production of all critical materials.

Present steel capacity amounts to 89,000,000 tons, including about 3,000,000 tons represented by new facilities now under construction.

In addition, officials said, the OPM has specifically recommended nearly 3,000,000 tons additional capacity. Most of this work also has been recommended to Government financing agencies and is a part of the 10,000,000-ton program approved.

Refrigerator Sales Set High Record

By the Associated Press

New York

The National Electric Manufacturers Association reported August world sales of household refrigerators were 266,011 units, the highest ever recorded in that month, compared with 202,209 units in August of 1940.

World sales for the first eight months of 1941 were 2,994,108 units compared with 2,273,369 in the corresponding part of 1940. Domestic sales for the eight months were nearly one-third greater than the 1940 period.

N. A. M. Executive Sees Pay Roll Tax Boost of 15 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—R. T. Compton, Secretary of the Social Security Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, said that recommendations to Congress this year would suggest raising pay roll taxes to about 15 per cent, three times the current figures.

Mr. Compton made the prediction in an address prepared for delivery to the annual convention of the Controllers Institute of America.

He said the major proposals might be:

Increased aid to States for old-age pensions, dependent children and aid to the blind, as well as new Federal grants for general relief;

Broadening of the Federal old-age insurance system to cover self-employed, agricultural, and other workers;

A system of compulsory total disability insurance, to cost from one and one-half to three per cent of pay rolls;

Compulsory temporary disability insurance, to cost about one per cent of pay rolls;

Minimum unemployment compensation benefit standards;

A method of providing Federal financial support to State unemployment compensation funds.

Coat and Suit Companies Are Charged With Monopoly

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that it had issued a complaint against 14 of the largest associations of coat and suit manufacturers, the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union charging them with conspiring to monopolize the sale and distribution of women's and children's clothing.

The commission alleged that the associations and the union had cooperated through the recovery board to "control the policy, practices, terms and conditions" governing the sale throughout the United States of women's, misses' children's and infants' coats, jackets, caps, wraps, riding habits, knickers, suits, ensembles and skirts.

Scores of individuals and officers and directors of the respondents also were named in the complaint.

The complaint alleged that the recovery board was organized in 1935 and divided the coat and suit industry in the country into four areas, each governed as to local matters by a regional board.

Garments made or distributed by members of the board, the complaint said, were required to bear labels to signify the conditions under which they were manufactured and to show registration numbers assigned by the board.

The commission said that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union "followed a policy, in agreement with the other respondents, of not permitting its members to work on any garment in the process of manufacture unless such a garment was to bear, when completed, one of the labels."

The recovery board, the FTC added, "has sold many millions of the labels each year since 1935 and has exacted payment therefor from coat and suit manufacturers amounting to several hundred thousand dollars per annum."

Commodity Market To Study Accounts

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, in a move interpreted in some quarters as leading to closer supervision of trade in zooming world sugar futures, has voted to appoint a control committee empowered to study the accounts of members and their clients.

World sugar futures contracts are selling around 2½ cents a pound, or nearly a cent on the average higher than they were six months ago.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY

BOSTON

ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT

JOEL D. HARVEY, C.P.A.

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HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP IN THIS FIRM

OCTOBER 1, 1941

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FOREIGN BRANCHES IN ARGENTINA AND CUBA

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of September 24, 1941

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$431,658,655.54
United States Government Obligations		143,309,774.10
State and Municipal Securities		15,002,895.09
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		2,010,000.00
Other Securities		17,779,280.60
Loans and Discounts		304,583,556.87
Customers' Liability for Acceptances		5,932,455.49
Banking Houses		12,251,143.54
Other Real Estate		1,655,290.42
Other Assets		3,699,281.12
Total		$937,882,332.77

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$833,403,447.77
Acceptances Executed	$8,972,229.78	
Less: Held for Investment	2,049,203.82	6,923,025.96
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		287,377.51
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Dividend and Unearned Discount		3,397,723.22
Other Liabilities		2,312,960.77
Reserve for Contingencies		8,709,914.59
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus	39,187,500.00	
Undivided Profits	15,847,882.95	82,847,882.95
Total		$937,882,332.77

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	457,180
1941 volume to date	105,956,820
1940 volume to date	153,826,975

Market Trend Uncertain In Dull Trading

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Buying activities in today's stock market centered on selected industrials and communications issues and the majority of the leaders got nowhere.

Best action was provided by some of the farm implements, rubbers, merchandising and chemical groups but top gains of fractions to around 2 points were shaded in the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of around 400,000 shares.

Climbing power exhibited by Western Union and Postal Telegraph revived old rumors that some progress might be looked for in the tentative plan for their consolidation. Dow Chemical had a good rise, restoring some of the sharp losses recorded last week.

Other favored issues included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, Allied Chemical, American Can and Phillips Petroleum. Shy of rising spirit were Anaconda, Eastman, Harvester, General Motors, and Consolidated Edison.

In the curb American Gas & Electric, Brewster Aeronautical, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass edged a shade higher while Humble Oil and Glen Alden Coal slipped.

Rail, Utility Bonds Rise

Low-priced rails and a few utilities led bonds higher today.

Trading fairly brisk in the forenoon, slowed toward the close but prices held close to their best.

Impetus to an advance in the carriers was given by the first eight months' earnings reports, showing the best business for the roads since 1930.

Among the more active issues on the rise were Wabash "C" 4½s of '78, Spokane International 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Cleveland Union Terminal 4½s, Laclede Gas 5½s and New York Central 5s.

U. S. Governments were steady in small dealings both in the stock exchange and over the counter.

A rise in dollar loans of Germany, Italy and Japan, on the basis of meagre exchanges, featured the foreign list. Bonds of Argentina, Australia and Brazil slipped.

Calder and Magill Quit as Governors Of N. Y. Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—The resignation of Curtis E. Calder and Roswell Magill as governors of the New York Stock Exchange representing the public was announced by Emil Schram, president.

Mr. Calder, President of American & Foreign Power Corp., had served on the top exchange governing body since June 14, 1939. Mr. Magill, a former Under Secretary of the Treasury, had been a member since July 24, 1940, and prior to that had served as chairman of the public examining board on customer protection.

Both men signified their desire to retire from the exchange board several months ago but withheld action pending completion of the reorganization program which brought numerous and far reaching changes in the internal setup of the organization.

Both had a prominent part in planning the reorganization and were said in stock exchange circles to feel that the principal objectives which motivated their acceptance of membership on the board had been accomplished.

In an exchange of letters incident to the resignations, Mr. Schram paid high tribute to the men for their contribution to the exchange during the period of reorganization.

The two vacancies will be filled by Mr. Schram as soon as possible.

Wheat Rally Wipes Out Early Losses

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP)—The recent slow advance of grain prices, which has returned market quotations to within a few cents of the four year peaks established Sept. 12, was halted today by profit taking and hedging sales and let up in demand from investment and processing interests.

Wheat and corn fell almost a cent, rye more than a cent and soy beans 2 to almost 3 cents at one stage. Later wheat recovered all of the loss due to buying credited to mills and previous short sellers.

SEC Relaxes Rules On Registration

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has relaxed its rules governing the registration of unissued securities for "when issued" trading insofar as the rules apply to securities issued under railroad reorganization plans.

The changed regulations will admit new securities issued under a railroad reorganization plan to "when issued" trading as soon as the plan has been finally confirmed by the court in which the reorganization is pending.

Merrill Lynch Takes in Firm

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane announced that the firm had absorbed the stock brokerage business formerly conducted by Dobbs, Crowe & Co., of Los Angeles. Walter V. Dobbs, Earl E. Crowe and Gerald G. Stewart, formerly of that firm, have become associated with Merrill Lynch.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54½	54	54	Sep 26
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	48¼	48¼	48½	+ ⅝
7⅞	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	16	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Sep 26
13½	12	Addressog (1)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	6	41½	41	41½	
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 30
5	3¼	Alaska Jun	7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	25	⅝	⅜	⅜	
9½	8½	Alleg pf xw	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8	8	8	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	19½	19½	19½	Sep 29
26⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	4	22½	22¼	22¼	
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	161¾	161¾	161¾	+ ¾
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 29
14¾	11¼	Allied M (¾g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
⅞	⅝	Allied Stores	6	8	8	8	
8⅝	7⅛	Allied Str pf (.5)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
37	23⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	5	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
1⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 25
20	10	Amal Lea pf ¾k	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 25
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	59½	59½	59½	Sep 30
19⅝	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	2	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	12	48½	47¾	48½	+1⅛
9¾	8½	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Sep 30
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 29
39	29½	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	2	34	34	34	Sep 30
3	2	Am Cable & R	16	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	4	85½	84½	84½	— ½
935	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179¼	179¼	179¼	Sep 26
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	3	20½	20	20	— ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	110	110	110	— ½
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	Sep 25
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
19½	9½	Am Crys S(1¼g)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ½
17⅜	11¼	Am Encaus Til	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 25
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1¼	½	Am & For Pow	1	¾	¾	¾	
243⅜	117⅜	Am FP $6 pf .90k	3	233¼	231½	233¼	+ 3¼
283⅜	143¼	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	5	273¼	271½	273¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3	2⅞	3	Sep 30
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	3	34½	34½	34½	
4¼	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 26
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Sep 26
11¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	7	46¾	46¾	46¾	
2½	1½	Am Ice	4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
28½	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	5	26¼	26¼	26¼	Sep 30
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	6	4	3⅞	4	Sep 30
13¼	9⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9	9	9	— ⅜
50	44½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Sep 30
17⅛	10¼	Am Locomotive	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	4	89	89	89	Sep 30
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
6½	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	5½	5½	5½	
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	2	21	21	21	Sep 30
3⅞	1	Am Power & Lt	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	1	32½	32½	32½	
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	7	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	— ¼
7⅛	5¾	Am Rad&S(.45g)	17	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	9	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	5	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅜
45⅝	34	Am Sm & R(2g)	6	41½	41¼	41½	+ ¼
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	152½	152½	152½	+ ¼
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	43½	43½	43½	— ½
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	5	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep 30
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	10	10	10	— ¼
22⅛	14	Am Sug R (1¼g)	6	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	96⅞	96	96⅞	— ⅜
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18½	18⅞	18½	Sep 29
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	15	154⅜	154	154¼	+ ¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	4	69¾	68½	69¾	Sep 30
74¾	62	Am Tob B (5)	6	70½	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅜
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152¼	152¼	152¼	Sep 30
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
29½	24½	Am Viscose ½g	26	25½	25	25½	
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscos pf (5)	3	115	114⅝	115	+1
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
99½	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep 26
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
81¼	71	Am Wool pf (7k)	2	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	+ ⅜
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
36¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	50	50	50	Sep 24
30	22⅞	Anaconda (1½g)	28	27⅞	26½	27⅛	+ ¼
17¼	11⅞	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 24
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 24
2¼	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 26
33⅜	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Sep 30
112⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110½	110½	Sep 29
5¾	4	Armour Ill	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	2	29	29	29	
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (.5g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Sep 25
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	22	6¼	5¾	6¼	Sep 30
10⅝	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	9¼	9	9	Sep 30
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	84	84	84	Sep 26
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	96½	96½	96½	Sep 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Sep 30
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	4	28¾	28¼	28½	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	6	65½	65¼	65½	+ ⅛
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	7	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
36¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	34	33½	33½	+ ¼
53	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	3	50½	50½	50½	Sep 29
24⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	7	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
111¾	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Sep 25
71	65½	Atlas Corp (1½g)	4	71¼	71¼	71¼	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	8	50	50	50	
72¾	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	4	67½	67½	67½	— ½
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Sep 26
3¼	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep 24
4¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	10	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
5⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
8½		Bangor & Ar	6	7	6½	6⅞	Sep 29
13⅞	7	Barber As (1¼e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	1	20	20	20	+ ½
31⅜	26¾	Bayuk Cig 1½g	1	26¼	26¼	26½	+ ¼
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26½	26	26	— ½
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (1a)	2	118¼	118¼	118¼	— ¾
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
41¾	32⅞	Bendix Av (3g)	8	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
20⅜	13⅜	Benef Ind (1¼g)	2	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
57	40	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56½	56½	56½	Sep 30
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	
89½	65⅜	Beth Steel (4½g)	4	66½	66	66½	+ ¼
131½	119⅛	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	120½	120½	120½	Sep 30
31⅝	23½	Bigelow S (3g)	9	29½	29¼	29¼	Sep 30
25⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	3	21¼	21⅛	21¼	Sep 30
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	6	7⅝	7½	7½	Sep 30
18⅜	15½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	Sep 22
24¾	12⅛	Boeing Airplane	17	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	4	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
23⅜	17⅛	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	
21⅞	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	9	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	5	20	19¾	20	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32	31	31	Sep 19
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12¾	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
25⅞	18¼	Briggs Mfg 1½g	1	20	20	20	— ¼
41	29	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
44½	8	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	
2⅜	2¼	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 30
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Sep 25
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
46⅛	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Sep 24
23½	18¼	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	2	10	9¾	9¾	Sep 30
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅛	⅛	Budd Wheel 45g	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34¼	23	Bullard (1⅓g)	2	24	24	24	
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	15¼	Buring (.95g)	2	19½	19½	19½	
61½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	55	55	
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	7	8½	8½	8½	
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	5	6¼	5¾	6¼	Sep 30
23	19⅛	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 29
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10	10	10	Sep 30
		C					
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1¼)	1	23	23	23	
53	1	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52½	52¼	52½	Sep 8
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	½	Calumet&H(¾g)	13	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (1.10g)	4	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
17⅞	10⅞	Canada Dry (.80)	4	16½	16¼	16½	Sep 30
3¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	54	5	5	5	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1.40g)	1	36	36	36	+ ½
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 25
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27	27	27	Sep 27
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	81	80	81	+1
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	43	42¼	42⅜	— ⅞
29¾	18½	Celanese (1½g)	3	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	9	9	9	Sep 30
22⅝	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18	18	18	Sep 29
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2½	2½	2½	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 30
14¾	4¼	Cent Violetta S	8	14¾	14½	14¾	— ⅛
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	8	33½	32¾	32¾	— ½
5⅜	2⅝	Cert-teed Prod	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17	17	17	Sep 26
22½	17⅛	Cham P&F(1¾g)	2	22½	22½	22½	Sep 30
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 25
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	4	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Sep 30
4	2¼	Ches Corp	3	4	4	4	Sep 29
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	6	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅜

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	7	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅜
3	⅛	Chi Great West	9	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	32	9¾	8¾	9¾	+ ⅝
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 30
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	2	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
54	49	C P T pr pf(3½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	Sep 20
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
¼	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 20
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	13	13	13	— ¼
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	21	59¾	59	59¾	+ ⅝
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 26
40½	30¼	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	1	39¼	39	39	— ⅜
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	6	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (3.20a)	2	98	98	98	+1¼
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	21	15	14½	14½	Sep 30
104½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¾)	1	104	104	104	+ ⅛
30½	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
20	14	Col F & I (1a)	1	17½	17	17	+ ¼
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅜	Col G&E (.10g)	16	2⅝	2½	2½	
82½	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	70½	70¼	70¼	
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	6	26⅛	26	26	
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81	81	81	Sep 30
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
104	99⅞	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Sep 30
37⅞	27⅞	Comi Inv Tr (4)	14	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4½)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Sep 24
117⅝	88¼	Comi Solv (3½g)	25	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	23	⅜	⅜	⅜	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	61½	61¼	61¼	— ¼
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	25	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
4	3	Condo Nast(¼g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 29
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	5	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	Sep 30
50⅜	22½	Cons Aire (4g)	8	43¾	43	43⅜	— ¼
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	5	14	14	14	— ¼
8¼	5¾	Cons Cop (1½g)	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	16⅜	Cons Ed (1.40g)	55	16¾	16⅜	16½	— ⅜
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	98⅝	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
11¼	7¼	Con Film Ind	3	11	11	11	Sep 25
11	7¼	Cons Fr (¾k)	1	10	10	10	
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (⅜)	8	6⅛	6	6	
4¾	3¼	Con RR Cuba pf	7	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
30	15½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅝
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	7	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ½
5¼	4¼	Cont Baking	3	4⅝	4¼	4¼	Sep 29
109⅛	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	6	104	103½	104	Sep 30
40½	31⅜	Cont Can (1½g)	6	36½	36	36	— ¾
10	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	4	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.80a)	7	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Motors	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
26⅜	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	25	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ¼
23¼	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
18⅞	13	Cop'weld S(.60g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Sep 30
56¾	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Sep 27
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	1	53	53	53	
47⅜	33¼	Coty Inc (1¼g)	10	34¼	33¾	33¾	Sep 29
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	10	¼	¼	¼	Sep 27
19⅞	13⅜	Crane Co (.80e)	3	16½	16¼	16½	
13⅞	11⅛	C of Wheat(1.60)	7	16¾	16¾	16¾	
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	19⅜	Crown C&S(1½g)	2	22	22	22½	+ ½
45½	39¾	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	44	44	44	Sep 19
15⅜	11¼	Crown Zel (1g)	4	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 30

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bank Says New Tax Bill Calls For Sacrifices

"The Federal tax bill recently signed by Roosevelt is the largest ever imposed upon the United States and it is estimated that it will raise more than $3,500,000,000 in revenue, bringing total federal receipts for the coming year to around $13,000,000,000," says The First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"More than 23,000,000 persons will now be required to file a federal return, and out of that number from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 will pay federal taxes, or about three times as many as during last year," says the bank.

Step In Right Direction

"While this is a step in the right direction, it still leaves the bulk of the 50,000,000 workers in this country free from direct federal taxation. All who receive an income should directly contribute something even though it may be a small amount to the financing of the defense program."

Continuing, the bank says, "Total federal expenditures for the fiscal year 1942 are estimated at $22,000,000,000, so that with total revenue estimated at $13,000,000,000 there would be a deficit of $9,000,000,000, bringing the debt on June 30 of next year to about $58,000,000,000.

"All of these obligations must sooner or later be met out of the productive efforts of our people.

"The sooner the public becomes aware of the impact of the new tax bill upon income and makes provisions for its payment by systematically saving now or by buying tax anticipation notes for the purpose, the more of a check there will be to the upward spiral of living costs. This is because funds thus set aside are withheld from spending channels and do not, in consequence, generate an upward pressure on commodity prices as is obviously the case when attempts are made to meet the burden of higher taxes by an increase in wages.

Requires Sacrifices

"The new bill will compel harsh adjustments and lower standards of living. It will mean cutting corners to make ends meet. In view of the sacrifices that the American people are now called upon to make, it would be not only common sense but simple justice for the government to make a vigorous effort to reduce non-defense expenditures which continue at near-record levels despite the sharp decrease in unemployment. It has been conservatively estimated that this type of expenditure could be reduced by around $2,000,000,000 without in any way impairing the necessary services rendered.

"State and local governments should make vigorous efforts to cut the garment to fit the cloth, as individuals in all parts of the country will be compelled to do for a long time to come. The federal government has first claim on the Nation's income so that a diminishing source remains for the other tax collecting agencies. State and local taxes now aggregate around $9,000,000,000, or about $260 per family.

"This drastic tax measure . . . should stimulate greater interest in the fiscal affairs of the government, as an appropriation that leaves its imprint upon the individual pocketbook compels much more attention than one passed along in the form of debt."

Peirce Named Head Of Boston Traders

Robert T. B. Peirce was elected president of the Boston Securities Traders Association at the annual meeting held in the Boston City Club last evening.

Other officers elected were: Vice-president, James B. Maguire; treasurer, Howard S. Harris; recording secretary, John L. Shea, Jr.; corresponding secretary, Paul Monroe.

Committee appointments for the coming year were announced as follows:

Arrangements: Robert Warren, chairman; Gilbert M. Lothrop, William S. Prescott, Charles W. Stevens.

Publicity: John L. Shea, Jr., chairman; Ralph F. Carr, Russell Dean, Howard S. Harris, Francis J. Hughes, G. C. Jordan, Jr.

Newspaper quotations: W. Henry Lathi, chairman; Paul A. Scribner, William S. Thompson.

National committeemen: Joseph Gannon, Watler J. Connolly, Robert T. B. Peirce, Charles Thornton, A. N. Winslow, Jr.

Membership: George Stanley, chairman; Arthur E. Engdahl, Birney S. Hallowell.

Canadian Pulp, Paper Output at Record High

OTTAWA (CP)—Gross production value of the Canadian pulp and paper industry reached a new high level during 1940 when it was valued at $298,034,843, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said in its annual review of the industry.

The 1940 production exceeded the previous high of $243,970,961 in 1929 by $44,063,882, the bureau said. Production during 1939 was valued at $208,152,295.

Newsprint made up 51.1 per cent of the total tonnage of paper manufactured during 1940. Newsprint produced amounted to 3,503,801 tons valued at $158,447,311 as compared with 2,926,597 tons valued at $120,858,583 in 1939, an increase of 19.7 per cent in tonnage and 31.1 in value.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	107.9	107.9	107.9
10 3¾s 56-46	112.21	112.21	112.21
3s 51-47	112.1	112.1	112.1
2 2½s 60-55	111.6	111.6	111.6

New York City Bonds

2 3s 80	107¼	107¼	107¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
3 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	106¾	106¼	106¼
4 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	76	75⅞	76
3 Allegh Val 4s 42	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Allied Stra 4½s 51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
33 Am & For P 5½s 2030	68	69½	68
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
13 Am T & T 3½s 43	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Am T & T 3¾s 56	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Am T & T 3¼s 61	109¾	109	109¾
18 Am T & T 3s 56	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	63	63	63
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106½	106½
2 Arm Del 4s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
23 AT&SF 4s 95	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 AT&SF a] 4s 95	90	90	90
2 AT&SF a] 4s 95 st	90¼	90¼	90¼
25 AT&SF 4s 1908-35	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 AT&SF 4½s 48	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75¼	75¼	75¼
6 A C Line cit 4s 52	68	68	68
5 A C Line 5s 45	91	90¾	90¾
21 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	100½	100¼	100¼
25 Atl Refin 3s 53	106½	106½	106½
16 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	89½	89½	89½
1 B&O 95 st A	32½	32½	32½
10 B&O 95 st C	37	37	37
11 B&O 2000 st D	32	32	32
15 B&O 96 st F	32	32	32
75 B&O cv 60 st	30½	30½	30½
69 B&O 4s 48	57¾	57¾	57¾
25 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49¾	49¾	49¾
5 B&O S W 50 st	42	42	42
2 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51s t	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	110½	110½	110½
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
72 B&M 4½s 70	37	36⅞	36¾
4 B&M 4s 60	70¾	70½	70½
4 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	110	110	110
60 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Bush Term 5s 55	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106	106	106
2 Can Pac 5s 44	105¾	105	105
5 Can Pac 5s 54	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Can Pac 4s perp	67½	67½	67½
23 Caro C&O 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4	4	4
4 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	15	15	15
23 Cen Pac 5s 60	81¾	81	81¾
16 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70½	70½	70½
2 Certain-teed 5½s 48	85½	85½	85½
33 C&O 3½s 96 D	105	105	105
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	74½	74½	74½
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 77	69½	69½	69½
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77	77	77
1 CB&Q 4s 1 ill 49	92½	92½	92½
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88¼	88¼	88¼
6 Chi&E Ill inc 97	29¾	29½	29½
5 ChiGtWest 4s 88	65¼	65	65¼
87 CMSP&P 5s 75	11¾	11¾	11¾
62 CMSP&P a] 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 CMSP&P 4½s 89F	39	39	39
4 CMSP&P 4½s 89E	39	38¾	38¾
5 CMSP&P gen 4s 89	38¼	38¼	38¼
10 Chi&NW 6½s 36	34¾	34¾	34¾
7 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	1¾	1¾
7 Chi&NW 4s 87	24½	24½	24½
7 CRI&P 4s 88	21¾	21¼	21¾
39 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12½	12¼	12½
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	102¾	102¾	102¾
14 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	98	97¾	98
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94½	94½	94½
5 Childs Co 5s 43	45¾	44	44
10 Cin Gas &El 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110½	110½	110½
10 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50¾	50¾	50¾
2 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	69	69	69
13 Cle Cinc Ill 3s 70	109½	109¼	109½
4 ClevUnTerm5½s 72	83½	83	83½
25 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	73	72¾	73
9 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	65	64¾	64¾
1 Col Fuel 5s 70	84½	84	84½
11 Col & Si 4½s 80	16	15½	15½
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 ComlMack inc 69 ww	52¾	52¾	52¾
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108½	108½	108½
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	25	25	25
7 Cuba&Sby5½s42 ret	24¼	24¼	24¼
5 Cuba RR 7½s 46 ret	23¾	23¼	23¾
3 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98	98	98
3 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
27 D&RGW rfd rfg 4s 43	83½	83¼	83¼
1 D&RG 4½s 36	4	4	4
6 D&RG 4s 36	14¾	14¾	14¾
31 D&RG 5s 55 Asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 D&RG West 5s 78	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 Det Ed 3s 70	107	107	107
6 Det T Tun 4½s 61	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Dow Chem 3¼s 50	104	104	104
5 Duquesne Li 3½s 65	106½	106½	106½
12 Erie rfg 5s 67	32	31¾	31¾
18 Erie rfg 5s 75	32	32	32
115 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	52¼	52	52
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	95¾	95¾	95¾
10 Erie gen lien 4s 96	60¾	60¾	60¾
5 Erie 4s 98 wi	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Erie cv 4s 53 B	57	57	57
20 Erie Gene 4s 57	120¾	120¾	120¾
3 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 st	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	69¼	69¼	69¼
14 Goodrich 4½s 56	106	106	106
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100½	100½	100½
10 Gt Nor 7s41¼s 61	106½	106½	106½
10 Gt Nor 6s 46 G	96¾	96¾	96¾
32 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93	93	93
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	76	76	76
1 Gulf M & O 4s 75	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Gulf St Ut 4½s 61	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Hudson Coal 5s62A	40¼	40	40¼
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43½	43½	43½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11	11	11
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104½	104¾	104½
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	41¾	41¾	41¾
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40¾	40¾	40¾
9 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	42¾	42½	42¾
2 Ill Cen 3s 55	49¾	49¼	49¾
5 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	44	43¾	43¾
6 IB&CStL&NO 4½s 63	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Inland Stl 3s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	15¾	15¾	15¾
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	34½	34½	34½
37 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	85½	84	85
17 Int Paper 6s 55	105	104¾	104¾
6 Int Tel&T 5s 55	51	51	51
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	51½	51½	51½
1 Jon's & LaughSt3¼s61	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 KCFt S & Mem 4s 36	47	47	47
1 K C So uth 3s 50	42	42	42
3 K C South 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Kings CoE1&P 6s 97	170	170	170
1 KCP&L 4s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾

Housing and Heating Are Challenging Problems in a Nation Geared to Defense

Are You Heating Your Home Or All Your Neighborhood?

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Did you know that every year you probably spend from 30 to 60 per cent more than you should to heat your house?"

That question is just the usual fall routine for fuel companies, but for the first time since automatic heating systems came into vogue, home owners this fall are searching for the answer. Rumors of a possible winter fuel shortage are turning families from "gluttons for wastefulness" into alert audiences ready to utilize every tip to reduce fuel consumption.

And this reduction in fuel use can, the fuel companies state, be done without loss of home comforts. Incidentally, you can more than pay all the increases in your Federal taxes next year by careful appraisal of possible fuel savings.

Few home owners realize that 30 to 60 per cent of the heat units they pay for are either never converted into usable heat because of imperfect combustion or are dissipated into the atmosphere outside through any one of dozens of obvious outlets.

Guilty Soot

Even one-eighth of an inch of soot formed by coal, gas, or oil in the basement boiler, the heating experts say, will do as much to keep heat from entering the circulation system as "a two-inch layer of solid concrete."

That is not pleasant to think about with the possibility that fuel may be at a premium this winter. To householders it even sounds amazing, while they exclaim: "Why hasn't someone told me these things?"

As a matter of fact, fuel companies have been saying these things for years. But Americans are not usually thrifty until something threatens their expectations of comfort. And even though fuel oil should be plentiful, home owners are being asked to assume the role of patriots by reducing their fuel consumption in order that tank cars can be diverted to defense purposes.

Hence the nation-wide emphasis these days upon insulation of walls and ceilings, weather stripping storm sash, crack caulking, boiler cleaning and general checkup of heating systems. The fuel companies are trying to help with a 22-page booklet disclosing (yes, count them) 82 different ways of conserving fuel "without sacrifice of home comfort."

Two-Purpose Booklet

The booklet attempts to do two things: to suggest scores of ways to conserve fuel and to show how these fuel-savings actually help to provide a better-heated home at an actual saving to consumers.

Laboratory research is called upon to prove that the application of ceiling insulation alone saves up to 30 per cent of the fuel bill. This is based upon a 4-inch fill of insulation, or a blanket insulation of corresponding efficiency.

Now combine ceiling insulation with wall and roof insulation and the experts say you can save at least 40 cents on every dollar spent for heating the house. Generally speaking, a greater amount of heat is lost through second story walls than through first story walls.

If you want to boost your savings to 50 cents on every heat dollar, add weather-stripping to your insulation project. Weather-stripping a house that does not have wall and roof insulation can be expected to save from 15 to 20 per cent of the heating costs alone.

The research specialists also state that the amount of heat lost through cracks around the doors and window frames frequently exceeds the loss of heat through and around the sash itself. There is a plastic caulking for the closing of these openings.

Heating System Quiz

Turning to the heating system itself, the booklet asks these questions: "Are there any airleaks around the boiler doors, burner base or ash door that tend to cool off the fire or let the heat out into the basement? Is your heating plant too small and hence overburdened? Is the ignition system giving you a quick flame in the boiler?"

Here are a few hints given in the booklet: "Don't change from one grade of oil to another without first readjusting the burner. Take a look into your boiler after the burner turns off, and if there is a lot of continued frying going on, you need a new oil valve. Do not try to keep too small a fire-bed, this is the reverse of economy. Put reflective shields behind radiators to throw heat into room instead of having it absorbed by the walls. Change the position of the thermostat if it is now located where cold blasts will strike it, set thermostat lower during the middle of the day, higher in the evenings, and lower again during the sleeping hours: an automatic day-night clock will facilitate this saving.

If these and other conservation measures could be applied to the 37,000,000 existing dwellings in the United States, the fuel companies state that potential savings would be enormous. The amount of fuel burned in one year to keep Americans warm includes approximately 175,000,000 barrels of oil, 170,000,000 tons of coal, 9,000,000 tons of coke and 760,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

Speedwall Company, Seattle

Six a Day

Top left: Typical prefabricated kitchen, with compact metal cabinets. Top right: Front doors of two of the new duplex homes. Bottom: Units fitted into place here are brought on trucks to building site.

'Ready' Houses At Six a Day In Bremerton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BREMERTON, Wash., Oct. 1—On June 1 there was nothing but a bare hillside overlooking an inlet in this town upon which more than 300 houses are now standing. That is the record of prefabricated housing, using plywood as a basic material, to put up an average of six homes every day.

Early in August, although not all were completed as to such details as sanding floors and interior painting, some were ready for families to move in. In an incredibly short time washings were flapping on the lines and children playing about, although there were no carpenter chips and shaving curls to play with.

The houses, knocked-down, were sent daily, four to a truck, by ferry, from the factory in Seattle. From this point construction was "shunted down the assembly line." One crew placed the floor with its grooves for walls, another the outside walls, piece by piece, numbered and arranged so that joinings came at intersections, and another put the partitions in place.

In the completed project the architects have achieved a big point in mass-production housing. They have avoided a too regimented barracks effect by placing the houses in broken curves on the hillside arranged so that there is no gazing into one another's windows. Individuality has been accomplished by using different colors, two different floor plans and two different sizes. Attractive detailing includes louvers for gables, corner window boxes, and rounded concrete steps.

The houses are painted in soft ivory, olive green, and gray with trim in pastel coral, blue and other shades. The interior walls were covered first with a cotton fabric which not only makes for an attractive finish but saves a coat of paint. The units are heated individually with oil-burners and gas is used for cooking. Each unit has its own parking space intended for cars but used largely as outdoor play rooms for children.

The housing is intended only for apprentice workers and not for higher paid skilled workmen. Another project of permanent homes adjoins it.

Home Loans Increase Due As Jobs Grow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Co-operative, or savings and loan banks as they are more commonly known, are expecting an upturn in home loans this winter as the result of more wage earners having steady employment and thinking of shelter as the safest place to invest their earnings.

Down payments on homes should be the one conspicuous use to which the higher earning power of the Nation should be put, according to Paul Endicott, of Pomona, Calif., President of the United States Savings and Loan League. Already, he said, there has been a noticeable increase in the proportion of the national income going into salaries and incomes.

Hence, he felt that it was natural for families to look more towards the buying of homes, since ordinary expenses can take only a certain portion of the incomes.

Incidentally, the curb on installment credit for consumers' goods is expected to play a part in actually helping along this real estate movement, for money that can't go to buy these consumer goods is turned loose for the buying of homes.

Mr. Endicott noted that even on the same income as formerly people may find that they can afford the monthly payments for a home, once they no longer have so many obligations for radios, refrigerators and such things.

Savings and building and loan associations, which finance a third of the dollar volume of current home purchase and home building undertakings, are having a record volume of applications and of loans granted, Mr. Endicott said.

It was pointed out further that money going into homes does not drain off materials needed in the national defense program.

Real Estate Men in California To Confer on Wartime Outlook

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif., Oct. 1—After some comparatively lean years, California's golden real estate harvest is again at its height, with some 1,000 realty men expected to gather in this city Oct. 6 to 10, inclusive, to peer, if possible, around the corner of the building future in a war-tossed world.

All the forums and addresses of a five-day conference will revolve around the vital issues: "What's ahead for real estate in wartime? Is inflation on the way? How can neighborhood blight be checked and cities diverted from decentralization? What can real estate dealers do to meet the challenge of civilian defense?"

Despite these disturbing undertones that must thread their way through conference rooms, various stimulating factors will be reviewed by the delegates, such as the fertile new population field California shows in a 21.7 per cent increase from 1930 to 1940.

The Defense Influx

The vast influx of new residents drawn lately into the State by expanding defense industries also calls for careful scrutiny. In the Los Angeles municipal area, this increase is set at some 10 per cent since the 1940 census was taken.

Those areas where shipbuilding and aircraft manufacture have concentrated the greatest new population are most active in the shiftings of property titles and in the field of building loans. In San Diego County alone there were 1,178 real estate transfers last July. Long Beach recorded 3,086 realty transfers totaling $10,837,602 for the first seven months of this year.

Another section of the population providing a steady and rich clientele for real estate men is the ever-flowing tourist stream, which brought 1,949,622 visitors to California in 1940. It is estimated that this throng of visitors left behind them $244,919,499 in so-called tourist dollars. It is also known that many bought California real estate, on time contract or otherwise.

Rural Gain in Lead

Farm lands have also maintained a brisk activity, with rural population gains even greater, the 1940 census shows, than in counties dominated by the large cities. Riverside, Monterey, Merced, Madera, and Kings Counties, all primarily agricultural, recorded population gains for the 10-year period running up to 30 per cent and over. Kings County growth was 38.5 per cent.

Clarence Urban, State Real Estate Commissioner, is authority for the statement that during the year preceding July 1, 1941, a total of 854 new subdivisions were launched in California, containing 25,249 building sites.

"When you consider the tremendous number of lots placed on the market during so short a period and the thousands of lots in old subdivisions improved during the same period, you must agree," he said, "that the figures are startling. Numerous subdivisions launched in the early twenties, which have lain idle and vacant all these years, are nearly completely improved at this time. . . . I predict that much more capital will seek investment in real estate income property, including business and residential property."

The conference will open with a state-wide round table next Monday, in which members of the Legislature, state officials and representatives of national realty groups will take part.

Taking part in the round-table discussions will be W. C. Bingham, FHA Director, Los Angeles; Don C. McGinnis, FHA Director, San Francisco; D. D. Bohannon, San Francisco, President, Home Builders Institute of America; Fritz D. Burns, President, and W. O. Harris, Secretary, Los Angeles, Home Builders Institute of Southern California; Hugh Potter, Houston, Texas, Past President, National Association of Real Estate Boards; Philip Norton, formerly assistant to the National Coordinator of Defense Housing; and Paul S. Bomberger, President of the California Real Estate Association.

Addresses Show Trend

The shifting and dynamic aspect of the real estate business under precedential pressures of an almost wartime economy is indicated somewhat by the titles of some of the addresses to be given:

"Inflation, Real Estate, and Private Enterprise," by Dr. O. V. Watts, economist of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

"The Challenge of Civilian Defense and Part Realtors Can Play in It," by Harold W. Kenney, Assistant County Counsel of Los Angeles County.

"Government's Co-operation with Future Industrial Plants," by Roy C. Seeley, Chairman of the Industrial Committee of the State Association.

"Neighborhood Rehabilitation in Our Cities," by Lloyd E. Graybiel, President of the American Trust Company, San Francisco.

"Real Estate, Economic Activity, and the Defense Picture," by Herbert U. Nelson, Chicago, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

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California
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Navy Demands A. F. of L. Stick To Its Pledge to Aid Defense

By the Associated Press

The Navy asked the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department yesterday how it was "that we have strikes and threat of strikes" in view of the Union's pledge to co-operate in the defense program.

While half a dozen new strikes, both A. F. of L. and Congress of Industrial Organizations, broke out in various industries throughout the country, a naval officer read to the Metal Trades Convention in Seattle a statement from Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, warning that "every work stoppage plays right into Hitler's hands."

Recalling a pledge by the Union last January, which was reaffirmed at the Convention, that there would be no work stoppages on defense production, Mr. Bard declared that "despite this, something is still lacking in the response of your membership to the leadership."

"How is it that we have strikes and threat of strikes?" he demanded. "No month since January has been free of strikes involving your membership."

A high Department of Labor official, himself a former labor union leader, said that "labor ought not to ask the Government to force employers to give them a closed shop."

"Labor's job is to do its own organizing," said Daniel W. Tracy, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, after his arrival in Seattle for union sessions preceding next week's A. F. of L. convention.

Detroit—The Dodge Division of the Chrysler Corporation, employing 15,000 workers, resumed production following an agreement between company and U. A. W.-C. I. O. union officials over a labor dispute which closed the main plant yesterday.

However, 20,000 other auto workers in the Mack Avenue Plant of the Briggs Body Company and Chrysler's Plymouth Division remained idle because of a labor dispute in the Briggs Frame Department. Briggs supplies Plymouth with automobile bodies.

Pittsburgh—This city's eight largest hotels crowded with more than 3,500 guests were virtually closed as result of a strike of 2,400 A. F. of L. service workers demanding 15 to 20 per cent increases in pay.

The workers originally asked for a wage boost which would have amounted to $356,000, the hotelmen estimated. The operators countered with an offer of a raise to cost them $151,000, it was said. Later the Union dropped its demands to $263,000 and the hotels boosted theirs to $166,000. The existing wage contract expired today. The men, it was said, voted better than 10 to one in favor of a strike.

Sandusky, Ohio—More than 600 workers at the Plum Brook Ordinance Works went on strike, Capt. H. H. Lewis of the Constructing Quartermaster's Office reported.

Captain Lewis said 275 office workers, 250 A. F. of L. truck drivers and 105 A. F. of L. iron workers were idle. The demands of the truck drivers and iron workers were not made known immediately, although the drivers were reported seeking an increase of 15 cents an hour in their 75-cent wage.

Dayton, Ohio—Officials of the Frigidaire Division of General Motors Corporation expect that Federal orders to curtail production of refrigerators will mean a layoff of about 3,000 General Motors employees, about 20 per cent of the total employment.

Washington—A delegation of striking Pennsylvania hard coal miners conferred with John L. Lewis, President of the C. I. O. United Mine Workers, but apparently made no headway toward settling their dispute. More than 20,000 anthracite miners have been idle in recent weeks protesting increased union dues and assessments.

All of Italy Feels Pressure Of Wartime Rations Curb

Continued from Page 1

many was poorly, if adequately, nourished.

The end of this artificial paradise came today. As Herbert L. Matthews cabled to the New York Times: "In the space of about three weeks (when the rationing system was announced piecemeal), Italians have seen the whole ordinary world in which they live crumble about them."

He continued, however, that the authorities are confident that after a flurry of excitement, the Italian people will accept the new burden with their customary acquiescence.

This is the key to the immediate future. There will be grumbling, but Italians are in no position to thwart the actions of the regime today. The control of the secret police, directed by the German Gestapo, is entirely adequate to crush any serious, co-ordinated rebellion, as long as Germany remains on the offensive in the war as a whole, and Italians see any chance of Germany winning.

It is too early to say how severe the new rations will be. A decree of Sept. 29 simply suspended all trade for two weeks in such articles as clothing, automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, leather goods, rugs, needles and thread, pots and pans, any kind of machinery, to select a few from Mr. Matthews' list.

Houses will have fuel for 40 days' heating instead of the 120 days last winter. Earlier, it was announced that the bread ration would amount to about 6½ ounces a person a day, with 10 ounces for laborers and 13 ounces for heavy workers. Spaghetti and rice had been rationed since spring at about 32 ounces a person a month.

Bulk Food Scarce

As long as bread was unrationed, the small spaghetti quota did not hurt seriously. But with all wheat products now curtailed, it will be increasingly difficult to find enough bulk food.

There are unrationed fresh vegetables in abundance, but they are too expensive for the average Italian to buy in quantity. There also are fresh fruits and some olive oil, so that no matter how tight the rations, the balance of the Italian diet probably will be better than elsewhere on the continent.

As for the clothes ration, when it is in full force it probably will hit the upper classes more seriously than the workers.

If there is effective price control, the lower classes may even gain at the expense of the well-to-do, who have been buying textiles and running up the prices.

In sum, the rations may look more serious on paper than they will become in practice. Italy already is being drained to support the occupied countries, and the drain undoubtedly will be serious from now on. But unless Hitler entirely abandons his policy of coddling his ally, and puts the Italian farmer virtually under German police control, it may prove difficult for Dr. Clodius to separate the Italian entirely from the fruits of his fertile land.

335 Commissioned At Fort Monmouth

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J., Oct. 1 (AP)—For the first time since World War days, commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Signal Corps were awarded at Fort Monmouth when 335 men were graduated from the post's Officer Candidate School yesterday.

Brig. Gen. George L. Van Deusen, Fort Commander, awarded diplomas inside of which the men's commissions were rolled.

He told the graduates that they had acquitted themselves creditably during their 13-week course of hard work, but that their future duties would be much more difficult for they would be required to shoulder greatly increased responsibilities as officers.

The new officers came from every state and comprised about 66 per cent of the total class of candidates.

Air Line to Fly 700 Army Men to Canal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—The greatest transfer of technicians by air ever attempted in the Western Hemisphere is being undertaken for the United States Army by Pan American Airways, which has contracted to carry more than 700 men urgently needed on defense work in the Canal Zone from the United States to Panama in the next 90 days, it was announced today.

The first contingent of men involved in the transfer began their air trip last week. The movement is being carried out with a minimum of interference with regular inter-American air traffic by the addition of a special section to Pan American's daily service between Brownsville, Texas, and the Canal Zone.

The Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Films

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for

(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly, on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURE IN WASHINGTON—Story of Senate page boys, with a Senator and a girl reporter helping a hard-boiled youngster.—M, Y.

A GIRL, A GUY, AND A GOB—Farcical comedy with ingenious gags. Light but entertaining.—M, Y.

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS—Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

ARIZONA—Elaborate Western with romance and gun play.—M, Y.

A VERY YOUNG LADY—Interesting mainly as Jane Withers' debut in more mature roles.—M, Y.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place, Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

BAD MEN OF MISSOURI—The Younger Brothers, bandits, brought to the screen in Robin Hood guise.—M, Y.

BIG STORE—The Marx Brothers up to new antics, with a department store as a background. There are dull passages, but the concluding chase is in their best tradition.—M, Y, C.

BILLY THE KID—Fictionalized account of the title character, setting forth his semi-conversion to law and order. Technicolor more satisfying than the story.—M, Y.

BLACKOUT—Spy melodrama with superior production.—M, Y.

BLONDIE IN SOCIETY—Adventures with a dog provide a new variation for this series about Chic Young's comic-strip characters. Average serial comedy.—M, Y, C.

BLOOD AND SAND—Two-hour Technicolor spectacle of bull fighting.—M.

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment to foundlings.—M, Y.

BRIDE CAME C. O. D.—Slapstick comedy with some very funny episodes, some long arid stretches, some indelicacies, and some innuendo.—M.

BRIDE WORE CRUTCHES—Newspaper story told with an eye to humor and excitement. Familiar figure of reporter achieving chance success by involvement with a gang of robbers whom he helps round up. Title is from scene at end, where reporter's girl friend wears crutches while recovering from stray bullet wounds.—M, Y.

BUCK PRIVATES—Slapstick farce in a training camp, amusing to those who like Abbott and Costello.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT—Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT—Bewigged and skirted, Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHEERS FOR MISS BISHOP—Romance becomes one of the three R's in a sentimal, well-acted story about a frontier college teacher.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

COME LIVE WITH ME—Some delightful moments relieve comedy about a marriage of convenience.—M.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

DEVIL AND MISS JONES—Amusing comedy with glances at labor problems.—M, Y.

DIVE BOMBER—Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who become involved with gangsters.—M.

DOUBLE DATE—Pair of youngsters intervene in the affairs of their elders.—M, Y.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY—The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE—Foolish, vulgar, and blasphemous adaptation of Stevenson's story.—M, Y.

ELLERY QUEEN AND THE PERFECT CRIME—Conventional detective thriller.—M, Y.

ESCAPE TO GLORY—Sea melodrama with submarine attack.—M, Y.

FATHER TAKES A WIFE—Hilarious farce, skillfully done, about a father who seeks his son's approval of a new marriage.—M, Y.

FLIGHT COMMAND—Naval aviation film, exciting for flight shots, but plot strictly juvenile.—M, Y.

FOR BEAUTY'S SAKE—Routine mixture of comedy and melodrama about young astronomer who becomes involved with blackmail ring.—M.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN—Melodrama of the first World War, made in Australia. Shows scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops moving across desert.—M.

FORCED LANDING—Humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fur and romance seem to be the chief interest.—M, Y.

FLYING BLIND—Loosely contrived entertainment that begins as slapdash comedy and winds up with wild melodrama.—M, Y.

FREE AND EASY—Adaptation of the play, "The Truth Game," in which two young people set out to marry for money and end by marrying—each other—for love.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GET-AWAY—Gangster melodrama with FBI agent posing as criminal to discover the outlaws.—M.

GLAMOUR FOR SALE—Night club and gangster melodrama.—M.

GREAT AMERICAN BROADCAST—Fictional account of radio's rise with an expansive and funny performance by that great American Oakie, Jack.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y, C.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN—Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant, but with a difference.—M, Y.

HIGH SIERRA—Good mountain photography but a gangster film.—M.

HIT PARADE OF 1941—Movie musical with radio and television to tie together the songs and dances.—M, Y.

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—European of dubious reputation marries innocent American school teacher to evade immigration quota restrictions. Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HOLD THAT GHOST—Abbott and Costello in a slapstick version of mystery-drama.—M.

HONEYMOON FOR THREE—Farce in triangle terms about a popular novelist on a lecture tour.—M.

HUDSON'S BAY—Paul Muni in an alert and wiry performance as the Canadian pioneer and trapper, Pierre Esprit Radisson.—M, Y.

I'LL WAIT FOR YOU—Criminal reforms under influence of pretty girl on farm where he takes refuge.—M, Y.

IN THE NAVY—Abbott and Costello in the type of horseplay which has won them wide popularity.—M, Y.

I WANTED WINGS—Training of army pilots; handsome photography.—M, Y

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Clare Boothe's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

KIT CARSON—Western, with considerable brutality.—M, Y.

KITTY FOYLE—Ginger Rogers giving a notable performance in a modified version of the novel.—M, Y.

KUKAN—China's courage is the subject of a thrilling documentary in color. Rey Scott traveled 10,000 miles to bring back a vast, photographic survey, which includes pictures of Chungking bombings. An exceptional and timely film.—M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT—Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets.—M, Y.

LADY EVE—Sophisticated farce comedy.—M.

LADY FROM CHEYENNE—Agreeable entertainment about a schoolmarm who upsets calculations of a politician and brings woman suffrage to Wyoming.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LADY WITH RED HAIR—Fictionized biography which makes Mrs. Leslie Carter a tiresome character.—M, Y.

LET'S MAKE MUSIC—Heart-warming story of a schoolteacher.—M, Y.

LETTER—New movie version of Somerset Maugham's play, with Bette Davis in the unpleasant role of Leslie Crosbie, saved from being merely sensational by point of view, construction of story, and study of motive and background.—M.

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY—Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

LIFE WITH HENRY—New comic saga of the difficulties of Henry Aldrich's career.—M, Y, C.

LITTLE BIT OF HEAVEN, A—New comedy with Gloria Jean.—M, Y, C

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAISIE WAS A LADY—Further adventures of a tough young woman with a tender heart.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MAN HUNT—Melodrama about English sportsman captured at Berchtesgaden, his escape and pursuit.—M.

MANPOWER—Story along familiar lines about men who lead rough, hazardous lives and find relaxation in free-and-easy night clubs.—M.

MEET JOHN DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photoplay based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbors."—M, Y

MEN OF BOYS TOWN—Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J Flanagan, Roman Catholic priest.—M

MILLION DOLLAR BABY—Artificial film comedy about a salesgirl who receives a sudden million dollars and deserts her fortune to marry a bumptious jazz musician.—M, Y.

MODEL WIFE—Employed in a department store which bans working wives, a young couple seek to keep their marriage secret, much to the husband's discomfiture.—M, Y.

MOON OVER MIAMI—Musical film with handsome Technicolor photography, but with less pleasing story about two girls in search of a millionaire husband.—M, Y.

MR. AND MRS. SMITH—Sophisticated comedy of marriage that tends to become boring in spite of Alfred Hitchcock's skill as a director.—M.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted.—M, Y.

NAVY BLUES—Raucous but fast and funny. One of the best of recent movie musicals.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NICE GIRL?—Amusing comedy with Deanna Durbin as a small-town girl who thinks she is in love with an amiable young research man, runs away and returns to her home and the boy next door. Contains one scene Miss Durbin drinking.—M, Y.

NIGHT TRAIN—English thriller of a struggle between British secret service men and the Nazis. One of the best.—M, Y.

NO, NO, NANETTE—From the musical comedy of the same name but now leaning too much on story and too little on song.—M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY—Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Long and lavish Technicolor film of the Canadian Northwest, with melodramatic detail.—M, Y.

NURSE'S SECRET—Murder mystery melodrama. Central figures are a nurse assigned to the care of a dowager, and a police inspector detailed to solve the crime.—M, Y.

ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS—Unimportant but pleasantly frivolous tale.—M, Y.

OUR WIFE—Unpleasant comedy. Repeated scenes of intoxication add to the general vulgarity.—M.

OUT OF THE FOG—Derivation from the play, "The Gentle People." Not too successful a combination of sentiment, atmospheric artificialities, and grimly realistic details, but has some vivid acting.—M.

PARSON OF PANAMINT—Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus.—M, Y.

PASTOR HALL—English-made film about Nazi Germany, containing brutal elements but also eloquent passages of faith in the ideals of democracy exemplified by a pastor who refuses to bow to the new regime.—M.

PENNY SERENADE—Film of merit seeking to show what a child may mean to a home.—M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PHILADELPHIA STORY—George Cukor's dazzling film from Philip Barry's glib play about a young matron who, after some tentative exploration, returns to her husband, realizing that her own intolerance and lack of understanding helped to break up their marriage. Much drinking and flippant talk.—M.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

PLAY GIRL—Minor comedy, with a plot of dubious ethics.—M.

POT O' GOLD—Breezy entertainment with radio background.—M, Y.

PUBLIC DEB NO. 1—Artificial comedy of an heiress.—M, Y.

RAGE IN HEAVEN—Clinical case history of a man who suffers from what the medical profession terms paranoia.—M.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

RED ARMY ON THE MARCH—Two Russian documentaries. One recounts from the Russian point of view, with considerable repetition, the occupation of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina. Better done is the other section, setting forth views of Russian troops and their training.—M, Y

RELUCTANT DRAGON—Informal tour with Robert Benchley of the Disney studios. Informative and has some amusing animated cartoons, but is not one of the major Disney full-length features.—M, Y, C.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

ROAD SHOW—Adventures of fugitives from a sanitarium.—M, Y.

ROAD TO ZANZIBAR—Amusing successor to "The Road to Singapore." Besides an abundance of gags there is some broad burlesque.—M, Y.

ROOKIES ON PARADE—Unpretentious training camp comedy.—M, Y

SAINT AT PALM SPRINGS—Another Simon Templar yarn. Conventional melodrama.—M, Y.

SANTA FE TRAIL—Semi-historical film characterized by bloodshed and violence, ending with John Brown's last stand and execution. Sensation at the expense of accuracy.—M.

SARAJEVO—Interesting French film account of the romance of the Hapsburg pair whose assassination preceded the first World War. Elaborately produced and skillfully acted.—M, Y

SCATTERGOOD BAINES—Clarence Budington Kelland's hero foils plotters from the city who seek to rob him and the townspeople.—M, Y.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS—Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SCOTLAND YARD—Implausible melodrama about a bank robber.—M, Y.

SEA HAWK—Swashbuckling yarn of privateersmen of the Spanish Armada.—M, Y.

SEA WOLF—Melodrama from Jack London's story. There are brutalities, cruelties, and violence, but some of the acting is skillful.—M.

SECOND CHORUS—It seems rather a waste for Fred Astaire to spend his time seeming to play a trumpet instead of dancing. Post-graduate college high jinks.—M, Y.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism is this biography of Alvin C. York, who started out in 1917 as a conscientious objector, became a war hero and still retained his convictions about the wrongness of war. Courageous, magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHE COULDN'T SAY NO—Farce about a lawyer and his secretary.—M, Y.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS—Handsome Technicolor version of Harold Bell Wright's story of the moonshiners of the Ozarks.—M, Y.

SHINING VICTORY—Plot depends on a detailed rehearsal of medical experiments in treating mental cases. Situations and characters artificial. Central figure is a truculent young doctor who learns about heroism and the graces of human nature from a young woman assistant who is killed saving his records in a fire.—M.

SO ENDS OUR NIGHT—From Remarque's novel, "Flotsam," recording tragedy of victims of Nazi persecution. Seems wrought more in anguish than in hatred.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ROAD—Sir Harry Lauder in his familiar manner. Slender but pleasant entertainment.—M, Y, C.

SON OF MONTE CRISTO—Swashbuckling yarn covering familiar ground.—M, Y.

SPORTING BLOOD—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

SPRING PARADE—Agreeable romantic entertainment of the Vienna 1890's.—M, Y, C.

STRANGE ALIBI—Melodrama of a police detective who plays gangster to get evidence.—M, Y.

STRAWBERRY BLONDE—The charm lost in transcription indicated by the difference between the titles of the adaptation and the original play, "One Sunday Afternoon."—M, Y.

STREET OF MEMORIES—Romantic melodrama of a young man who lost his memory.—M, Y.

STRIKE UP THE BAND—An elaborate picture, with music and dancing, about high school boy with ambitions to be a drummer.—M, Y.

SUN VALLEY SERENADE—Sonja Henie on skis and skates in a story about a Norwegian refugee adopted by a dance band. Pleasant entertainment but too little skating.—M, Y, C

SWEETHEART OF THE CAMPUS—Musical in which a stranded dance band enrolls in a college for advertising purposes.—M, Y.

TALL, DARK, AND HANDSOME—Story of a gangster, with elements burlesquing melodramas.—M, Y.

TANKS A MILLION—Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TEXAS RANGERS RIDE AGAIN—Western film about struggle of ranch owners to foil thieves.—M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THEY DARE NOT LOVE—Poorly written, ineptly directed, anti-Nazi melodrama.—M.

THEY MET IN BOMBAY—Variations on the theme of the two jewel thieves who fall in love. Absurdity and impossibility accumulate with every reel.—M.

THIEF OF BAGDAD—Arabian Nights fantasy, with some terrifying scenes. Technicolor handsome, but story loosely woven.—M, Y, C.

THIRD FINGER, LEFT HAND—Farce about a girl who invents a husband as a means of keeping her job.—M, Y

THREE SONS O' GUNS—Farce about three spoiled boys who are made into men by the draft.—M, Y.

TIN PAN ALLEY—From Twentieth Century-Fox's nostalgic memory book, and well done, too.—M, Y.

TOBACCO ROAD—Deriving from the novel and play of the same name Dialogue freed of profanity but film still a study of people whose lives are an appalling combination of degeneracy, poverty, immorality, and tragic dispossession.—M.

TOM, DICK, AND HARRY—Romance comedy, satire, and fantasy in story of telephone girl engaged to three suitors at the same time. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequence unnecessary to development of plot.—M, Y.

TOO MANY GIRLS—George Abbott's filming of his musical comedy about a co-educational college.—M, Y.

TOPPER RETURNS—And this series takes a decided turn for the better. Spoof and spook combined in a story about a wraith assisting in the detection of a murderer.—M, Y.

TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN—A new screen version of the play.—M, Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Comedy drama with potential character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Story about a girl who marries without telling her husband about her past Considerable drinking.—M.

VICTORY—Well acted by Fredric March, Betty Field, and others, this film adaptation takes certain liberties with the Joseph Conrad original.—M.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER—Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y.

VIRGINIA—Story, not too deftly told about a girl who returns to the South intending to sell her estate but decides to remain.—M, Y.

VOICE IN THE NIGHT—English melodrama of underground German freedom radio stations.—M, Y.

WASHINGTON MELODRAMA—Murder and blackmail in the lobbyist set Washington is far more exciting than this.—M.

WESTERNER, THE—Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WESTERN UNION—First-rate action drama of the building of the East-West telegraph line.—M, Y.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story about a girl who becomes a mother after her marriage to a West Point cadet has been annulled, keeps the child's birth a secret from the soldier, and when he turns up engaged to be married, turns to another and kinder man.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET—New version of Rachel Crothers' play in a handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on a triangular problem.—M.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT GIRL?—A group of young people cause much trouble in the cause of starting a swing band.—M, Y.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK—Adaptation of the play of the same name with the hero changed from a writer of detective stories into a radio sleuth. Good suspense, and wise-cracking humor.—M, Y.

WILD GEESE CALLING—Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WILD MAN OF BORNEO—Farce in the Frank Morganesque manner about a faker in a theatrical boarding house who tries to hoodwink his landlady and fellow lodgers for his daughter's sake.—M, Y.

WOMAN'S FACE—Melodrama about the effects on a woman's mentality of a changed appearance.—M.

WORLD PREMIERE—A rather silly farce about a pompous producer.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

A YANK IN THE R.A.F.—Mixture of movie romance with combat shots photographed at the scene of action. Technically superior and exciting production, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN—Timely football picture with Tom Harmon to play the title role.—M, Y.

HIGHWAY WEST—Gangster melodrama in which the heroine discovers her husband is a bank robber. Much of the story is concerned with his return from prison to plague her after she has found a happier way of life. More emphasis on action than finesse.—M, Y.

HONKY TONK—An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

ICE-CAPADES—Dorothy Lewis heads a skating contingent for some fetching ice carnival shots and Jerry Colonna tosses gags about. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

IT STARTED WITH EVE—One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. She acts a hat check girl mistaken by an elderly millionaire for his son's fiancee. Unhackneyed, amusing, and refreshing. Charles Laughton behaves like a delightfully ancient kewpie doll and Miss Durbin is enchanting as ever.—M, Y.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

UNEXPECTED UNCLE—Story of the poor girl and rich boy deftly re-told and disarmingly acted, with an adopted uncle to steer the course of romance from his trailer.—M, Y.

Universal

Deanna Durbin
In "It Started With Eve"

Congress Ends In Argentina; U.S. Loan in Air

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 1 (AP)—Refusing to ratify a proposed $110,000,000 United States loan which is the key to Acting President Castillo's economic rehabilitation program, the Argentine Congress adjourned early today and will not meet again for seven months unless called into special session.

Señor Castillo has said he would not call a special session despite demands made by the Radical Party which holds a majority in the Chamber of Deputies and which blocked approval of the loan as a sign of its hostility to the Acting President.

The radicals last week refused ratification of the loan after Señor Castillo had charged some of its members were involved in a conspiracy against the Government. Details of the conspiracy never have been made public.

Some of the Radicals in turn accused the Executive of blocking their efforts to stamp out Nazi activities in the country.

The Radicals also charged that Señor Castillo, a Conservative National Democrat, was trying to control next December's elections in Buenos Aires Province, a pivotal section which is expected to determine the presidential election in 1943. They demanded assurances from the Government as a price for voting on the loan.

In urging ratification the Government said the loan would be used to meet a debt of 700,000,000 pesos, about $164,500,000, for crop purchases, to finance a 500,000,000 pesos bond issue in the 1942 budget, and for other purposes.

Informed sources said the Radicals' refusal was "a serious blow," but said the United States offer was likely to stand.

With the exception of approving a $200,000,000 rearmament program, the congressional session accomplished little.

The chief interest in the Chamber of Deputies lay in the investigation of anti-Argentine activities climaxed by approval of a virtual demand that the Government expel German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann.

The Conservative-controlled Senate moreover showed opposition to the Government's foreign policy by frequent requests that the Executive furnish information on the sinking of the Argentine freighter Uruguay by a German submarine as well as reports on the interned German sailors from the scuttled Nazi warship Graf Spee.

Ex-German Belgians Are Germans Again

BERLIN, Oct. 1 (AP)—Return to the Reich of Eupen, Malmédy and Moresnet—districts which Germany lost to Belgium after the World War—advanced another step with publication of a decree granting German citizenship to all persons who acquired Belgian nationality under Article 36 of the Versailles Treaty.

The decree, signed Sept. 23, is effective as of last May 18.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS—Deal with leading concern. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings. Etchings. Religious Boxes. Good profits. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. DOEHLA, S-69, Fitchburg, Mass.

MAKE Money! Fast selling Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted, 50 for $1, up. 100 designs. Also 21-card "Feature" Christmas box assortment, $1. You make 50c. Others. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 260 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKER. "Individualized Greetings"—can be "Personalized" to relatives, friends with unique Metallic Seals. 24 FREE with 21-card $1 assortment. 50c profit. Outstanding seller. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other smart assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 738 Adams, Elmira, New York.

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BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church: furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
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You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced with garage.
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CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

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GLENWOOD LODGE—Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

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LOUISE C. HAHN

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MIAMI, FLA.—Coconut Grove; canal frontage; new 7-room house, 3 baths; 2-car garage; servants' quarters; will furnish if desired. Communicate, Mrs. F. C. Rogerson, 323 Highland St., Milton, Mass.

Local Classified (Continued)

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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GEORGE'S, 1711A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 3630

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-72-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MRS. F. L. SMITH, Wellsboro, Pa., nr. village green; reservations for Columbus Day; 7 miles to Grand Canyon.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
Immaculate home, private baths and showers, innerspring mattresses; 1 block off highways 1 and 13; close in, opposite Governor's Mansion. 207 N. Blount St. GERTRUDE HARPER.

ROOMS WANTED

SUNNY furnished room with refined people, kitchen privileges; absent much; state religion. Box P-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Portable. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOING to Florida; will serve as infant's nurse, care for 1 child; companion-nurse to lady; middle aged, unencumbered. Write 678 St. John's Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. MA 2-4663.

LADY'S maid, Catholic; experienced sewer and packer; excellent references. Please Call Tro. 1782 after 5 p. m. or write Suite 402, 1737 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA — Secretary, young woman, substantial business and publicity experience, competent. Ph. Boulevard 2544-M after 5:30 p. m.

YOUNG woman, Christian Scientist (colored), wishes to serve as nurse-companion, light housework, part or full time. L. SMITH, 244 W. 149th St., N. Y. C.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, teacher of piano, vocal groups, and English, desires teaching position in public or private school. MARY I. TOWNSEND, 16 Bellrose Ave., Cortland, N. Y.

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CONCERT PIANIST—LECTURER
Graduate New England Conservatory; Scholarships to Alfred Cortot, Paris. MUSIC-APPRECIATION COURSES forming—Clubs—Groups (first group starting Oct. 9). EXPERIENCED TEACHER. Adults—Children. Barbizon Hotel, 63rd St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. RE. 4-5700.

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The coat that has everything! And is really three coats in one! Processed Gabardine, smart as a sports coat, showerproof as a raincoat. Wear it for Fall as it is, and for winter, zip in the separate lining (chamois across the shoulders—wool skirt) and presto! A winter coat of beauty and warmth! $35
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Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

Faulkner Fixes Faulty
OIL BURNERS
LINK-BELT
Automatic Coal Stoker
Call Collingswood 437

The House of Castor
Furriers
Exclusive Suits and Coats
Phone 485 713 Haddon Ave.

CRANFORD

Cranford Esso Servicenter
J. L. McNAMARA, Prop.
Cor. North & Springfield Aves.
Cranford, N. J.
TELEPHONE CRanford 6-0884

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR 6-0700

EAST ORANGE

Lang Company
for Over 40 Years
Plumbing and Heating
for the Oranges
at Low Prices
467 Main St. OR. 3-5106

ARUS
Cleaners Tailors Furriers
Remodeling and Glazing of Furs
Extensive Alterations
Profit by Our 30 Years' Experience
299 Park Ave. OR. 2-2659
We Call For and Deliver

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 3-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Live to Serve!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Crescent Laundry
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

SAVE AT
587 Central Ave.
East Orange N. J.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Two Selected 12" Red Seal Victor Records for the Price of One
Limited Quantity
ALL MAKES of RADIOS REPAIRED
M. B. ROSS INC.
621 CENTRAL AVE. OR 3-8300
OPEN EVENINGS

malvina's
Distinctive Homemade Candies. Accessories for entertaining and unusual gifts.
191 HARRISON ST. OR. 4-4882
Near Central Ave.

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4950

Individual Millinery
HATS
Silver
Ready Made and to Order
11 North Harrison Street

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

QUALITY FUELS
COAL—FUEL OIL
KOPPERS COKE
DAVID W. BALL
COMPANY
31 Washington Place OR 3-3990

Charlotte Chari Slavin
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

HACKENSACK

ORITANI
FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions
and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 MAIN ST., Near Library Hack 2-6416

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
247 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

JOHN D. BARR
Insurance
LIFE ANNUITIES
AUTOMOBILE FIRE
Bus. Phone Camden 3635

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

Bell Phone 51
Keystone Ph. 77-2446 S-K Oil Burners
H. P. DREYER, Inc.
140 King's Highway East
Repairing a Specialty
PLUMBING HUMIDIFIERS
HEATING RADIATOR COVERS
SHEET METAL BUCKWHEAT GRATES

HOBOKEN

LEVITIN & UNTERWEISER INSURANCE
2852 Boulevard, Jersey City
JOurnal Square 2-0665

IRVINGTON

Austin's
MILLINERY
1039 Springfield Ave. 219 Main Street
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

BErgen 3-2036
JOHN H. GERKEN
Coal Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Hudson County Deliveries
98 Bentley Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
FOOTBALL SUPPLIES
PYREX OVENWARE
MIRRO ALUMINUM
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR FINE FLOWERS
Massmann
416 Bloomfield Ave., Mont. 2-3000

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

The Spinning Wheel INC.
KNITTING YARNS
FREE INSTRUCTIONS
EXPERT BLOCKING
27 CHURCH STREET MONTCLAIR HELEN OAKLEY

S. Bahto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS FURRIERS
Same Day Cleaning Service if Desired
244 Lorraine Ave. Mont. 3-1588

Estab. 1880 61 Years' Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"Exclusively"
Grade "A" Dairy Products
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

Gifts Books
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

SPORTS MODES
The Milady's Shop
Chapman's
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only Not a Blend)
MONTCLAIR 2-6870

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Anderson's Flowers Inc.
4 and 6 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

A GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
ALL FORMS WRITTEN
STRONGEST COMPANIES
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
34 Tuxedo Rd. Tel. Montclair 2-4933
Office 84 Washington Street, Hoboken
Tel. Hoboken 3-2030—2021

NEWARK

Griffiths
"The Music Center of New Jersey"
• STEINWAY • KIMBALL •
CHICKERING • MUSETTE
• MINIPIANO • HAMMOND
ORGAN and SOLOVOX •
RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS
SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 BROAD STREET • NEWARK, N. J.
236 MARKET STREET • PATERSON, N. J.
238 W. FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
278 HOBART STREET, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK, N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2248
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery

kuehn
FLOWERS AND POTTERY
821 Central Avenue, Newark, New Jersey
HUm 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

NEW BRUNSWICK

BERTHA LUISE
GIFT SHOP
Art Linens
Representative for Associated Authors Books advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Greeting Cards.
209 New York Ave. Near Vocational School

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555 Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts 25c
Permanent Waves $3.00 to $7.00
Ends $2.50 up
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

SOUTH ORANGE

COMPLETE
SERVICE
in
Architectural Changes—Decoration—Home Maintenance—Furniture—Draperies—Accessories.
HARRIET E. ACH
Member of American Institute of Decorators
1 Madison Ave. 122 So. Orange Ave.
New York, N. Y. S. Orange, N. J.

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
21 Vose Ave. SO. 2-3366

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Swan Soap
Rumford Baking Powder
Bon Ami
155 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-4600

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main St., Paterson, N. J.
188 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

JOHN T. MALOOL
69 BROADWAY
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailoring
PASSAIC 2-6830

PATERSON

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

For Quality, Economy and Promptness
See us—We call for and deliver without charge.
Lightning Shoe Repairing Co.
204 East Front St. Opp. Strand Theatre
Tel. PL. 6-2637

P. M. FOY
Quality Meats, Fish and Poultry
Monarch Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
442 East Fifth Street
Tel. PL. 6-4262, 6-4562

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0878

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd 6-2776

BLACK'S
LINGERIE
HANDBAGS
GLOVES
HOSIERY
109 B. Watchung Ave., opp Public Service—Tel. PL. 6-0697

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

RIDGEFIELD PARK

HELEN H. WINTRINGHAM
Representing Beauty Counselors, Inc.
"Try Before You Buy"
SENSIBLE SKIN SERVICE
Gifts for All Occasions
95 SEVENTH ST. HACK. 2-3053

H. C. Gamberdella
Merchant Tailor
Dry Cleaning Dyeing
246 Main Street Hack. 2-6989

BATTERY ROAD SERVICE
West View Service Station
FRANK J. AULETTA, Proprietor
"Service With a Smile"
87 Railroad Ave. Hack. 2-9377

ARONSON'S FUR SHOP
Repairs Done Expertly on Fur and Cloth Coats
165 Main St. Hack. 2-8428

RIDGEWOOD

SCIENTIFIC FITTING

Walk-Overs and Edwards Junior Shoes
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

WONDER
GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—The Best
Branch Store Plant Store
1 W. Ridgewood Ave. 418 So. Broad St.
Phone RD. 6-5006—07 Ridgewood, N. J.

RED CROSS SHOES
for women
FLORSHEIM SHOES
for men
Children's Shoes expertly fitted.
MARCUS
63 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

LOUIS WEINBERG
Manhattan Shirts
Underwear, Pajamas, Arrow Shirts
Cravats, Interwoven Hose
Smithson Clothes
43 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

ANDREW SNYDER
Florist
385 So. Maple Ave.
Established 1886 Tel. RI. 6-1673

RUTHERFORD

Werners
Men's Apparel of Highest Quality
Distinctive Haberdashery
Stetson Hats
Florsheim Shoes
5-7 SYLVAN STREET RU. 2-1178

SUMMIT

RED CROSS SHOES
FOR WOMEN
Buster Brown Shoes for Children
Nee Dell Shoe Stores
386 Springfield Avenue

PERSIAN RUG COMPANY
RUG CLEANING
AND REPAIRING
Orientals and Broadloom
Sum. 6-4023 364 Springfield Ave.

G. I. McNEIL
Slip-Covers
Draperies
Fine Upholstering
Furniture—Carpets

85 Union Place Sum. 6-4068

Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays SU 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave. SU 6-0211

New Cars Used Cars—All Makes
Authorized Ford Service
Mercury Ford Lincoln Zephyr
GUILDFORD MOTORS, Inc.
Washing 512 Springfield Ave. Polishing

B. L. SCHLOSSER
CLEANER
Furniture Can Be Cleaned
The Charge Is Moderate
37 Union Place Sum. 6-2122-23

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

SUMMIT
(Continued)

A Charming Home Colony
AT SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford, Developer Office: 100 Ashland Rd.

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Building Materials
Summit 6-0029 38 Russell Place

TEANECK

AND TURF BUILDER
OSMER EICKHOFF
Cedar Lane TEA. 6-7070

Patronize Home Industry
Complete Insurance Service
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
REAL ESTATE
1452 Queen Anne Road Tel. Teaneck 7-4944

Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
NAPOLI'S
Jeweler
454 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1656

CHOICEST FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Strictly Fresh Eggs
PETERSEN FINER FOODS
450-52 CEDAR LANE TEA. 6-1334-5
Free Delivery

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-3164-J
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50 Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95 Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now Located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a Full Line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
2 Phones—We. 2-3727, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3081
WESTFIELD, N. J.

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS

GOODENOUGH'S
221 HAMILTON STREET

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

HAMILTON • GRUEN
and ELGIN WATCHES
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 6-5421

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th
Foot Saver Shoes
Exclusive With Us
in Erie

Frank, Rescoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PENN.
Women's Fur Trimmed Arlington Coats, 100 per cent Wool, $58.00

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN

HARRISBURG

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration
"Always Reliable"

DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

New Quaker Lace Curtains and Fall Drapery Fabrics on Display. Quality Merchandise at Reasonable Prices
HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
Interior Decoration and Gifts
231 N. 2nd Street Phone 3-6133

Harolds
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor 3¢ per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
WEDGWOOD FROM ENGLAND
Beautiful specimens in blue, green and black. Mounted in sterling silver as Brooches, $7.50 to $10.50, Rings $5.00 to $7.50, Bracelets $12.50 to $25.00.
100 SO. 13TH STREET

Served Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
Philadelphia residents may call for our Free Catalog.
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MEC. 3184

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA
Germantown
FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 5795

PITTSBURGH
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 5339 Hours 10 to 3 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oriental Rugs
Antique and Modern
BROADLOOM CARPETS
9-12-15-18 ft. wide
JOHN H. BECK CO.
Granite Bldg., Wood and Sixth Sts.

CHURCH and COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
The H. & P. Printing Company
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 0415

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

HARDWARE
LOWE BROS. PAINTS
SPORTING SUPPLIES
KNELL'S HARDWARE
Phones, Linden 6500, 6501
511 Linden Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue
There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods — Notions
Men's Wear
LI 0137 Hemstitching

PITTSBURGH—East End
Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING
SAYLOR'S
Celebrating Their 75th Anniversary During October
Special Prices in All Departments
Free Gifts and Souvenirs
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

• RESTORIZING •
Yorgey's
CLEANSERS AND DYERS
• FREE MOTHPROOFING •
5 reasons why it pays to buy at
POMEROY'S
• Good quality • Better values
• Good service • Low prices
• Largest assortments

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2021
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

SCRANTON
PLANTING
for Spring
BESANÇON, FLORIST
Landscaping
House Plants
Cut Flowers
Decorations
Corsage Bouquets
Pottery
329 Jefferson Avenue
Phone 3-8921

OUR NEW LOCATION
135 N. WASHINGTON AVE.
Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
Brooks Bldg. Street Floor

SEWICKLEY
Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired . Ball Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

PERL & REICHBAUM
LUX
Successors to
Campney's "Finer Foods"
425 BEAVER STREET
Tel. Sewickley 1405

Anderson Automobile Co.
Authorized BUICK Dealers
"BETTER BUY BUICK"
"Eveready Prestone"
Quaker State Oils
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

PENNSYLVANIA
SWARTHMORE
INSURANCE
GEORGE W. De FOREST
SW. 30 LOC. 7235

SNOWDEN'S
18th Century Furniture Excels
Media

HARTLEY'S ENGLISH Marmalade
MARTEL BROS.

Real Estate
EDWARD L. NOYES
23 South Chester Road

RUMSEY'S
CHEVROLET
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
Esso
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

UPPER DARBY
Largest Exclusive
FURNITURE STORE
in DELAWARE COUNTY
with Furniture of
DISTINCTION
SARKEES
INTERIOR DECORATOR
Manufacturer of Fine FURNITURE
7048 GARRETT ROAD
Free Parking. Blvd. 4669

CARNELL & BRADBURN
Distributor of
The General Tire
Blvd. 2470
149 Garrett Rd., Upper Darby, Pa.

HOME HEATING
Summer and Winter Hookups
Oil Burners
Bathrooms Remodeled
ALEXANDER HEATING CO.
119 MARLBOROUGH ROAD
E. Alexander Bowie, Prop. Boulevard 1351

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
"Michael"—Hair Stylist
69th St. Theatre Bldg.
Garrett Road Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 114 Phone for Appointment

JORDEN'S
Label Means Quality—Confidence in FURS
68 S. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
BLVD. 5200 OPEN EVES.
Delaware County's Largest Furrier

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne
Interboro Laundry Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA
PHONE MADISON 830

WILKINSBURG
KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
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Daily Features Page

Words of Current Interest

Alienated (Eph. 4:18)—*Al'-yen-at'-ed* (both *a*'s long, first *e* clipped-short as in silent, second short). By Webster's second choice, *a'-li-en-at'-ed* (both *a*'s long, *i* short, first *e* clipped-short, second short). Although Webster's gives first place to a one-syllable utterance of the *ien*, speakers and readers will be heard who give a two-syllable effect to the combination. Possibly some who prefer the first way will occasionally avail themselves of the second for reasons of emphasis. It can hardly be a question of correctness and incorrectness.

That is alienated which is caused to belong to somebody else. Latin has *alienus*, "another's," and the classic meaning stays in the English derivative. The stem of the Greek word which "alienated" represents likewise means "another's"; and as so often happens, we find old translators Latinizing, as well as they can, the original New Testament text. Wycliffe starts the parallelism going with "aliened," and Authorized continues the idea. Tyndale, coming after Wycliffe and before Authorized, is both literal and plain with "being strangers." An American Translation keeps up the Tyndale rather than the Wycliffe tradition with "They are estranged from the life of God."

Antipodes — *An-tip'-o-dez* (*a* and *i* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, *e* long). This plural form of "antipode" is pronounced with four syllables, although the singular form is pronounced with but three.

A Greek plural taken over directly into English, it describes persons on the other side of the earth, "with feet opposite" to ours. Mostly in English, though, writers employ it to refer to the locality halfway around the world from us, rather than to the people. The Greek scholar, Jowett, so treats it in translating Plato. Again, writers in English make much use of it in a rhetorical way.

Audience (Luke 7:1)—*O'-di-ens* (*o* as in orb, *i* short, *e* clipped-short as in silent). By Webster's second choice, *od'-yens* (*o* as in orb, *e* clipped-short).

Wycliffe, ancient as he is, attains clearness with "ears of the people." He is followed by the Rheims Bible. "The Four Gospels" and An American Translation are at once literal and clear with "in the hearing of the people." "Audience," as used by Authorized, is plain enough, notwithstanding its seeming quaintness.

Capernaum (Luke 7:1) — *Ka-pur'-na-um* (first *a* obscured as in *sofa*, second quick-long as in chaotic, first *u* as in urn, second clipped-short as in circus).

Greek manuscripts vary slightly in the spelling of this name, but the form Authorized adopts is universally accepted.

Ceremonies — *Ser'-e-mo'-niz* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in event, *o* long, *i* short); or, especially in Britain, *ser'-e-mun-iz* (first *e* short, second quick-long, *u* clipped-short as in circus, *i* short; no secondary accent).

A word long in English use, and evidently coming down through French from the Latin *caerimonia*, "rite." The meaning holds from Roman times.

Disguise—*Dis-giz'* (first *i* short, second long).

The second part of this word is explained by etymologists as a Teutonic survival, the same stem that appears in the second half of "crosswise," *guise* being only another spelling of *wise*. A specific meaning for the stem is "dress"; and a general one, "manner." The *dis-* is a classic prefix, conveniently used in English coinages, to denote separateness or negation. Strictly, "disguise" refers to clothing which makes a person look like somebody different from the one he is. Like any other picturesque term, it serves many figurative uses.

Pinnacle—*Pin'-a-k'l* (*i* short, *a* obscured as in *sofa*). By Webster's second choice, the second syllable may be pronounced with a short *i* sound.

A small spire. Latin has *pinnaculum*, of that same signification. The Greek word which "pinnacle" in Matt. 4:5 represents has the literal meaning "wing," as of a bird; and the stem from which *pinnaculum* is formed has the allied meaning of "feather."

Straitly (Matt. 9:30)—*Strat'-li* (*a* long, *i* short).

The Greek text is without adverb here, and "straitly" is attached by the translators to the verb "charged" only for the sake of securing a vivid expression. Wycliffe has "threatened"; and Tyndale, "charged"; both without strengthening modifier. Modern translators, like Torrey ("The Four Gospels"), and An American Translation, stand by Authorized—the former using "charged them sternly," and the latter "warned them sternly."

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *recompense thy work, and a full reward be given thee of the* LORD *God of Israel, under whose wings thou art come to trust.*—RUTH 2:12.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"This one's for bicycles!"

In Lighter Vein

Round About

"Hello, is this the fire department?"

"Yes, what is it?"

"Where's the nearest firebox—I want to turn in an alarm."—Capper's Farmer.

For Telephone Company

After an unidentified advertiser finished dictating a classified ad to the clerk of a Waterbury paper over the telephone he asked:

"How much will that be?"

"Sixty cents," the classified clerk replied.

Then—"ding, ding, ding."

The clerk was puzzled until the voice at the other end said:

"O. K. There it is. I just dropped it in the coin box."—Editor & Publisher.

Famous Personages

Left to right they are: Charles Lindbergh and Bette Davis.

Or a Newspaper

A reader wants to know if an editor is a man who puts things in the magazine. Land, no! An editor is a man who keeps things out of the magazine.—Rays of Sunshine.

Daily Anecdote

The Alternative

Andre Gide, French writer, was at a party given in honor of a protege of the master of the house, who had just published an exceptionally long poem. While the poem was being read, Gide dozed off. A pat on the shoulder awakened him. He opened his eyes, but as the poet's voice droned on, he fell asleep again. Once more the host tapped him on the shoulder. After this routine had gone on for some time, Gide suddenly remarked:

"My good fellow, you will have to stop either one of two things: putting me to sleep or waking me up."

Did You Ever Wonder

What a 'radium hound', is and how it works?

A "radium hound" is not a species of canine. It is not, indeed, any exclusively specific object, for "radium hound" is merely a popular name for an instrument useful in locating lost bits of radium. The loss of even a very tiny amount of radium is a serious matter, for besides the possible unpleasant results from unwitting exposure to radium emanations, the mineral is extremely costly, being worth something like $30,000 a gram.

One type of radium hound is the electroscope, which consists of a piece of gold leaf having one end fastened to a metal support and the other hanging free. When electrically charged, the bit of gold leaf is repelled by the metal rod and stands out at right angles to it.

As the electroscope is brought into the vicinity of a bit of radium, however, the electric charge is partially lost and the gold leaf begins to droop. If brought close enough to the radium, the leaf will suddenly drop back to its normal position.

An extremely sensitive radium hound is the Geiger-Muller counter. This consists of a tube connected at one end with the electric current and at the other with a system of vacuum tube amplifiers. When radium emanations are present they set up electrical impulses which are amplified or magnified many times and may be heard as a series of clicks. The nearness of the radium may be estimated by the volume and rapidity of the clicks, the closer the radium, the louder and faster the clicks.

A 50-milligram capsule of radium was once lost in Canada, and was believed to have gotten into the city sewage system. By following the city engineer's map of the sewer pipes—most of them more than fifteen feet underground—the lost capsule's location was discovered within a few blocks of where it disappeared, and the capsule was retrieved by sending a workman down the nearest manhole to fish it out.—W. P. Keasbey.

Can You Identify Them?

Wide World Photos

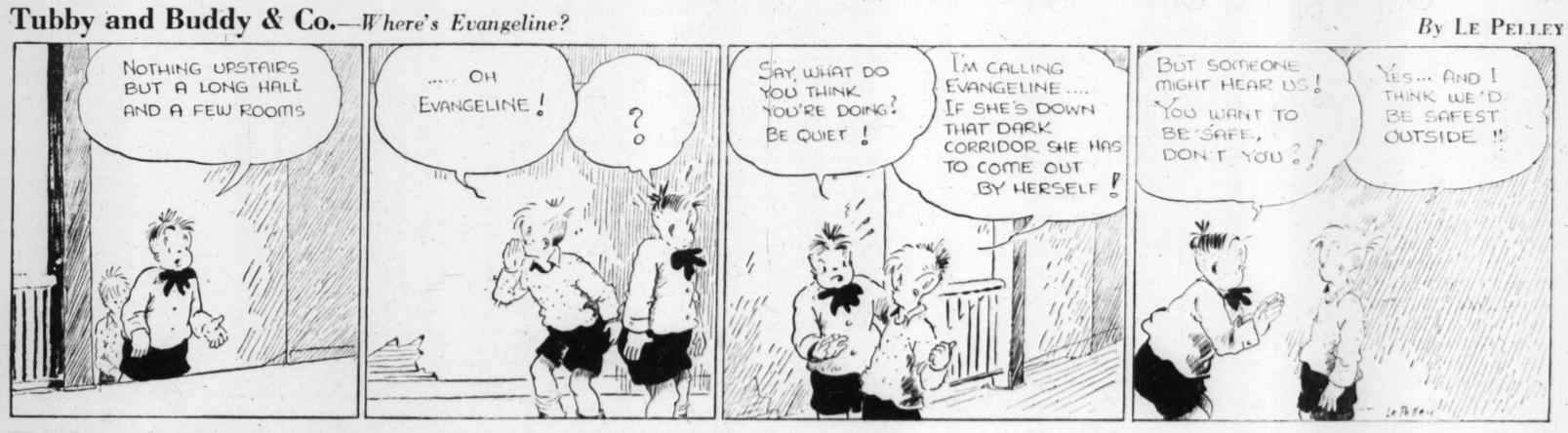
Best known for his sky exploits. He became an air mail pilot flying between Chicago and St. Louis. Next came the biggest stunt in the air history of the time. He received $25,000 and world-wide fame. Later he conducted aerial surveys for the United States, and now is seen more often seated on the platform than in the cockpit.

Eleven years on the silver screen behind this star. You can't see the blue eyes but you can see the blonde hair of the lady who has twice captured the coveted motion picture Academy of Arts and Sciences award as best woman actress. Wed last New Year's Eve, spends four months of every year on farm in New Hampshire.

(The correct identities are listed elsewhere on this page)

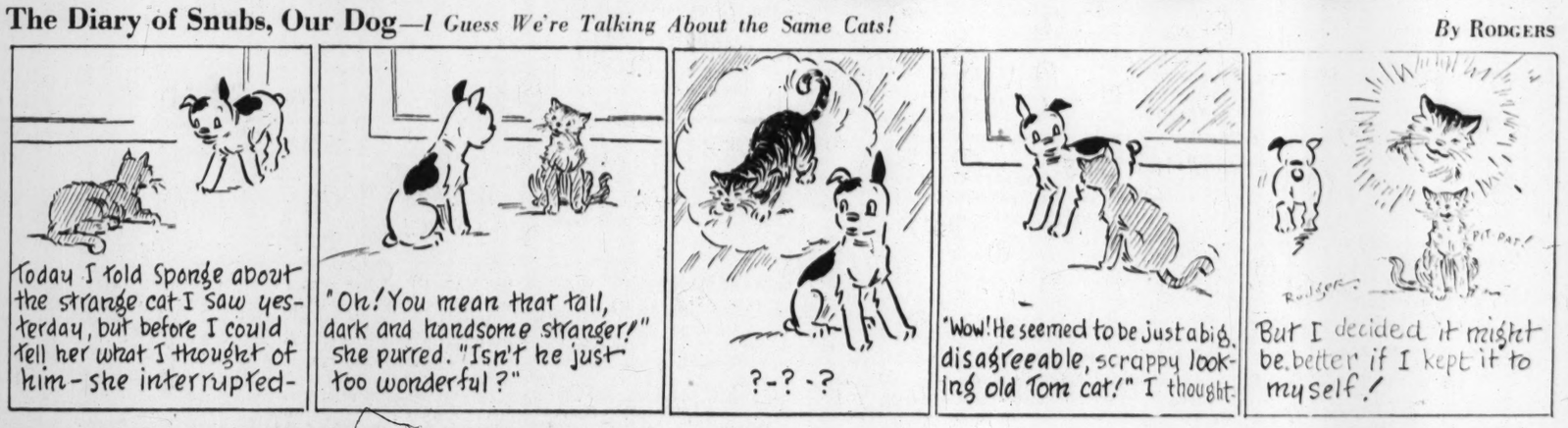
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Where's Evangeline?*

By LE PELLEY


NOTHING UPSTAIRS BUT A LONG HALL AND A FEW ROOMS
..... OH EVANGELINE!
?
SAY, WHAT DO YOU THINK YOU'RE DOING? BE QUIET!
I'M CALLING EVANGELINE.... IF SHE'S DOWN THAT DARK CORRIDOR SHE HAS TO COME OUT BY HERSELF!
BUT SOMEONE MIGHT HEAR US! YOU WANT TO BE SAFE, DON'T YOU?!
YES... AND I THINK WE'D BE SAFEST OUTSIDE!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Guess We're Talking About the Same Cats!*

By RODGERS


Today I told Sponge about the strange cat I saw yesterday, but before I could tell her what I thought of him - she interrupted-
"Oh! You mean that tall, dark and handsome stranger!" she purred. "Isn't he just too wonderful?"
?-?-?
"Wow! He seemed to be just a big, disagreeable, scrappy looking old Tom cat!" I thought.
But I decided it might be better if I kept it to myself!
PIT PAT!

The Adventures of Waddles—*It's a Date, They Hope*

By THE HAGERS

"MY MAIDEN AUNTS—AUNTS MAYME AND JAYNE—HAVE CLAMPED ON ME A BALL AND CHAIN.
THIS AFTERNOON THEY'RE TAKING ME," SAID JOE, WITH PATHOS, "TO A TEA."
"WELL, JOE, SUPPOSE WE TAKE THE LEAD," I QUACKED. "NOW HERE'S HOW WE'LL PROCEED.
I'LL ASK YOUR TWO AUNTS, JAYNE AND MAYME, TO GO OUT TO THE FOOTBALL GAME."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

On the Plateau

Prime Minister Churchill's assurance to Britain that, "We have climbed from the pit of peril on to a fairly broad plateau," still leaves it clear that years of hard struggle may yet be ahead in the fight against aggression.

Few reports could be more cheering than the news that British and Allied sea losses have been cut during the summer to a third of their former proportions. This shows that the effectiveness of German submarine wolf packs is not at all what Nazi propagandists have vaunted it to be. It also gives reassurance that American munitions and supplies can be delivered; the obligation is all the greater now to produce them in enormous and continuing volume and to help patrol the sea lanes by which they are to reach the fronts.

That word "fronts" reminds that there are now two, or rather, three, battle areas to be supplied—Britain itself, the eastern Mediterranean front, and the Russian. On the maintenance of this last front, as Mr. Churchill emphasized, literally epic decisions rest. To keep Russia in the field, he called upon Britons for utmost sacrifices. That responsibility rests upon America, too. Every bit of equipment that can help Russia hold the Donets basin or her window on the Baltic should be rushed there.

But Mr. Churchill did wisely to point out that German land power still is tremendous. The number of Nazi divisions mobilized and equipped is still so great that if they could turn their attention away from the Russian front, an attempt at invasion of Britain or an overrunning of Spain and northern Africa would not be at all out of the question. For this reason, much as one would like to see succor sent to the restive millions under the Nazi heel on the Continent of Europe, military men must be patient and cautious about attempting to establish a bridgehead there.

The forces of international law and order have come out of a valley on to a plateau, but they must be prepared for a long, hard climb before the peaks of victory can be reached.

So *This* Is Brooklyn!

What has happened to Brooklyn? Brooklyn, the sure-fire jest of Manhattan gagsters. Always good for a laugh in vaudeville or in movies was some slighting reference to the city across the bridges. If one comedian seemed unusually eccentric, or slow of wit, or strangely dressed, the other always threw the audience into hysterics by explaining that his partner was from Brooklyn. Even in Oshkosh, even in Boston, people got the point. Or thought they did.

But, as Mr. Chips's housekeeper said of Brookfield school in Chips's last years there, "Things is different now." If she could read what writers are saying about Brooklyn, or see the impressive photographs in the picture magazines, and know how far the candle of the Dodgers' fans' loyalty has thrown its beams—she would certainly suppose that in Brooklyn, too, things must be different.

Actually, of course, they are very much as they were; no better, no worse. Generations of good-natured tolerance with the way uptown New Yorkers and other superior races attempted to amuse themselves at Brooklyn's expense seem now to be reaping a respect long deserved of the old home town of more people than live in Manhattan. The fact that, no matter what others might say, no Brooklynite was ever ashamed to say where he came from—this has at last caused the rest of the world to question the quipsters. And the answers it gets are such as to convince it that Brooklyn is fit to hold a World Series trophy, if the Dodgers can win it.

More Play Areas for Boston

Everyone who has seen little children playing in the dark alleys of Boston's congested tenement districts will welcome City Councilor Henry Lee Shattuck's gift of a play area in the South End as a commendable civic enterprise. In a poor district where cobblestone streets are the only front yards, the project will provide beauty, shade trees and playground equipment.

Mr. Shattuck's unselfish gift and the $125,000 program to provide eight more such spaces recently launched by the George Robert White Fund are definite efforts to make Boston more livable. It is to be hoped these play spaces are only a beginning. The beneficiaries themselves can help to make sure they are only a beginning, by showing they value the gift.

Burning Leaves

The smoke drifts up from the dreaming, dusky streets as you turn in at blue twilight. Burning autumn leaves send their pungence through the tents of the elms that give your neighborhood the look of the country, with its lanes for whistling or meditation, its quiet pools for idling and reflection.

Once you skipped a stone across the old millpond. It might be over there, just beyond where that boy is raking. A mist hung over the millpond evenings, 'most always, like the leaf smoke spiraling there by the gray stones of your neighbor's wall. The stone skillfully skipped by your knowing hand would send little ripples reaching out beyond your sight, blue touching silver making for mystery as the impulse entered the uncertainty of the mist. Did it touch a lily pad, startle a bullfrog, meet another ripple? Did it ever reach the farther shore? One never knew. One's thought reached out, but the eye could not follow.

Burning leaves, as the year turns reluctantly, then with increasing joy of tempo, to autumn, bring us somehow closer to home, to the quieter pleasures and satisfactions of domestic comforts and the compatibility radiating from a brighter fire—glowing on our own hearth. Fall may cause the fingers to tingle as one cuts back the rose bushes, but it rewards with a warm embrace within.

A Precept for Teachers

Pupils are taught to have a great deal of respect for what they are told by their teachers. This is a necessary element in any educational system, even under the modern methods where the instructor becomes a leader of investigation rather than a didactic lecturer. Youthful intellects look to their preceptors to tell them, so far as possible, the accumulated wisdom of the ages.

When teachers wander from this into the preaching of personal or political opinions in the classroom they are abusing the confidence of their charges. In Mexico, President Manuel Avila Camacho has taken cognizance of this in an order to that Nation's 80,000 school teachers to cease all political activity and devote themselves exclusively to teaching.

It should not be necessary to deprive educators of the rights of ordinary expression of their opinions as individuals outside the classroom. It appears that the teachers in Mexico have been one of the most politically active of occupational groups, and that some among them have attempted rather extensive Communist indoctrination. The blanket order is an extreme corrective; one would not like to see other countries follow its failure to distinguish between the role of teacher and that of citizen.

There is a point for teachers in the United States in what has occurred in Mexico. The object lesson does not necessarily translate into the same field, though there have been criticisms of the influence of teachers' organizations in some States and the alleged planting of politically radical doctrines by some instructors. Both charges are to be taken guardedly with a demand for evidence in specific cases.

Yet the teaching profession has a responsibility to guard itself and its reputation on these scores and on a further complaint often made that the manner of instruction in some institutions is such as to be very disturbing to youthful religious conviction. The first function of a sound teacher is to help the student get his feet under him, to get himself planted on something, to get his ethical as well as other ideas organized rather than dispersed.

To do this, he needs the help of the best judgment of his predecessors. The great works of the world have been done by men and women who had faith in something. Students should be encouraged to anchor their faith before it is tested by winds of skepticism. They need to be equipped with the simple tools of thinking and some standards of comparison before being launched into deep waters.

The awakening of the critical faculty and the inquiring attitude is wholesome at the proper stage. But the duty of teachers is to transmit what has been proved in practice, whether in the fields of political science, physical science, sociology or ethics, and to leave what is controversial to be determined in forums of adult opinion.

Jonathans, Baldwins, Northern Spies can't be beat in homemade pies. Russets, Pippins, Maiden Blush taste best with fried cornmeal mush. Winesap, McIntosh, and Grimes need no rules in silly rhymes.

Our Readers Say—

Power to Make Treaties

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently you printed a letter from a New England gentleman, who recommended that an amendment to Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution of the United States of America, be submitted to Congress and the voters. Part of this article reads that the President "shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur."

The above letter prompted me to write the U. S. Congressmen from my State that I was in favor of amending Article II, so that it would read "provided a majority of the Senators and Representatives present concur." Some of your readers will be interested to know that the House of Representatives now has Joint Resolution 234 in the hands of its Committee on the Judiciary. This resolution provides for this proposed amendment, if two-thirds of each House approve.

In 1787, when the original article was drawn up, it was probably reasoned out that the Senators would be better informed concerning foreign affairs because of their longer term of office in Washington, at a time when means of communication between nations were principally by horses and slow boats. Now, however, with intercontinental cables, the telegraph and telephone wires, radio, the airplane, fast trains, busses and boats, and up-to-the-hour newspapers, both the Senators and Representatives, as well as their constituents at home, can keep well informed on international affairs. Therefore, it would seem that to bring out better democracy, a majority of voters should be represented in treaty approvals by a majority of both Senators and Representatives.

Therefore, those who are in favor of this Amendment should indicate this to their Congressmen, so that support can be given the House Resolution.

Under the present wording of the article, a small minority of Senators could block the approval of treaties, which the President and his staff of experts on international affairs will probably present to Congress, as the occasion arises when the United States will be called upon again to take part in helping to preserve right law and order among the nations of the world.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the staff of The Christian Science Monitor for the qualities of truthfulness, helpfulness and careful analysis which are expressed in the written word. This kind of reporting certainly helps a reader to take a calm view of world affairs.

DAVID BIGELOW
Miami Beach, Fla.

Children in Air-Raid Shelters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The correspondence on air-raid shelters on the Editorial Page in your paper this summer resulted in our receiving a generous check for the benefit of our work for children in the shelters. I feel sure that it will interest your readers to know the kind of thing that is being achieved.

This air-raid shelter work is really becoming a very fine piece of constructive work, training children in mind and body, saving them from delinquency and preventing them from getting into serious trouble. At the same time it helps to provide a happier and quieter atmosphere in the shelters. Children are kept from squabbles in which their parents take sides with them, and the fact that the children are now doing something which not only interests them but holds their whole attention makes them less restless. Their occupations train their fingers, increase their perceptions with regard to colors, help them to be constructive and, I use the phrase rather hesitatingly, somewhat more artistic. You can well imagine what it means in the time of blitz to have the children working with sympathetic leaders who guide and help them, with the result that there is really no preponderance of fear in air-raids. Surely this is an asset and ought to prove helpful for the future welfare of our children.

Do please thank your readers.

GEORGE F. GRACEY
General Secretary, The Save the Children Fund, 20 Gordon Square, London, W. C. 1.

"A Silent Body of Men?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The country needs to know the facts today about delayed production. These facts are available to Congress, but we hardly ever hear from those we elect during their two or four years in office.

We should like occasionally to be given, at a public meeting or through the press, or even over the radio, information that will emphasize the seriousness of the threat to our national life, and so spur us to greater defense efforts.

O. M. HUDSON
Sausalito, Calif.

Tales of Neutrality

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The miscalled Neutrality Act was passed by the children in Congress who believed in fairy tales. Once upon a time there was a wicked little giant named Hitler. In order to be safe from him you kept very quiet, turned your head the other way whenever he slew a neighbor, said nothing to offend him—and passed a Neutrality Act!

The days of fairy tales are gone. The American Legion recognized it in its recent convention. These are days of hard, distasteful facts. Now is the time to correct a tragic error by repealing the Neutrality Act, which makes no distinction between a good nation and a gangster nation, hampers us in our efforts to help the enemies of gangsterdom, and is altogether a disgraceful and self-imposed blemish on our national character!

RUSSELL GORDON CARTER
Newton, Mass.

V

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wonder why no one has mentioned another reason for using the symbol V for Victory: V can stand for Veritas—"and the Truth shall make you free."

C. B.
New York

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Cool Lebensraum

Apple Without Newton

We sat on a sunny stone wall under an applesauce tree, and ate apples, and the perfume of apples was in the air, and occasionally we heard the dull plop of one falling in the orchard, without a Newton to marvel.

We talked about apples as we munched . . . that first one of Eve's, the brave one of William Tell, the ones Robert Frost picked in his poem. We recited the homely names of those we like best . . . Russets, Grimes Golden, Baldwins and McIntoshes. We divided ourselves into those who love the crisp and sour, and argued with those who prefer the mealy and sweet.

We tossed the cores over our shoulders, and in a few minutes we bit into another core, and opened the pearly pockets and saw the seeds, and we said to ourselves:

"Nobody . . . no human eye . . . has ever seen this seed before!"

We held it in our hand, polished as mahogany and warm as life itself, and we thought:

"This is one of the wonders of the universe, a seed. I can let it become nothing in the crack of this stone wall. Or I can plant it and some day there will be another applesauce tree for friends to sit beneath on some distant Saturday morning."

"An apple's a wonderful thing," somebody said lazily, "I was just thinking."

"So was I," the rest of us admitted.

"No matter where you happen to eat an apple, it always reminds you of your home," somebody said. Then I remembered the American Apple, and the Polish schoolmaster with whom I ate it.

* * *

I boarded the ship from a tender at Southampton just before midnight. There was that carefree excitement you always feel when you get on a ship, waiting in the ocean for you to come and possess it. I ran fore and aft, exploring it; I leaned on the rail and watched the lights rocking in the water, and the luggage coming on, and it was all exciting and fun, as if we were a large family of children moving into a new house.

There was a dark-eyed little man I kept bumping into, for he was more delighted even than I, and more eager to see everything at once. He kept courteously apologizing and asking me questions, and I realized that he had a new vocabulary of wobbly English he had to try out on somebody.

So we talked. And talked. We talked as if there never would be another night. That was how he felt, it developed, for he belonged in Third, and this was the only time he could have the run of the ship.

He was headmaster in a boys' school in Warsaw, and he had been saving his money for ten years to visit America. He wanted to see all of America, but particularly the place where Washington crossed the Delaware, which he had told his boys about. He had five weeks to spend, and nearly $40.

"But I do not care to eat," he said hastily after he mentioned the nearly $40. "I want only to see."

* * *

We talked and talked. Sometimes we came to a high wall of a word and could not climb over it to each other. He wanted to know about schools, about little boys' camps, about free concerts for children. He wanted to know about how we teach reading, and what gift his wife would most enjoy from America. He wanted to have his picture taken, and he wanted to see a cafeteria.

Then the climax of the evening came. He wanted to give me a present, or rather to share one with me.

"Now," he said, "you must wait and I shall bring up something from underneath. It was given to me, because I am going to America."

He disappeared, and I waited a long time, sleepy now, but not daring to be so rude as to leave, when this was his only night.

He came back at last, and his face was polished pink from the long plunge down to Third.

"Look . . . here it is," he said almost in awe, "an American apple." He put it gently in my hands, a very weary apple from long being more than fruit to this man and his boys. I could see it was a tangible pledge, a hostage from a dream at last come true.

"We shall eat it together, and you will tell me if it tastes like all American apples," he said. Then he held it up for one last admiring look, and cut it in half.

He bit into it, and silently tested the taste. Then he nodded with satisfaction. Yes, America was going to be all that he had hoped!

He was hilarious now with enjoyment. He smacked his lips and snapped his eyes, and I, too, ate as lustily.

We tossed the halved core into the Atlantic darkness, and we shared a moment's silence.

"Well," he said ceremoniously, "Now I have eaten an American apple. It is delectable. But it eats too fluently."

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

The Wide Horizon

Remembering Brook Farm

By Margaret Williamson

The world has not yet come really to believe in co-operation. One has only to take a hasty glance about in order to agree. And here is perhaps the reason why it has looked with skepticism, if not downright derision and scorn, upon such social experiments as were known to the America of one hundred years ago. Yet these experiments proved a truth which has become vitally necessary to the survival of our civilization: the truth that men can unite to work unselfishly for the common good.

There was, among these social experiments, the community which Robert Owen established at New Harmony in Indiana; and there were, in Massachusetts, two communities sponsored by the finest minds of that day. At the moment, one remembers Brook Farm more poignantly than Fruitlands for the reason that October, 1941, marks the centenary of its inception. It prospered modestly on its leafy hilltop in West Roxbury for six years—from 1841 to 1847.

* * *

In 1841, as in immensely greater degree one hundred years later, social conditions the world over were in a disturbed state; so that serious-minded persons, humanitarianly inclined, felt that something had to be done to alleviate the suffering. There had been a financial panic in 1837 and in its path had followed the usual maladjustments. A group of thinkers in Boston and Concord were stirred to discuss and to formulate means which might operate to benefit society; and, after a certain amount of discussion, they longed to put their plan to the test. It was as a result of these discussions that the Rev. George Ripley resigned his pulpit in Boston and moved, with his family, to a farm in West Roxbury, then a rural community about seven miles from town.

The Ripleys did not go alone. They were joined by a number of sympathetic friends and behind them stood others who did not take up residence at Brook Farm. Believing in the aims of the organization, they became stockholders and showed their interest and support by visiting the colony frequently. Among these occasional visitors were Margaret Fuller, Henry James, Emerson and Thoreau; Dana and Greeley. Hawthorne's interest was so ardent that he actually lived at Brook Farm for a little less than one year.

Incongruous as the vision may seem, these gentle people cheerfully undertook to divide their days between intellectual and manual work. Brook Farm included 200 acres and there was plenty for them to do: cows to be milked, vegetables to be cultivated, picked, packed for market and then driven over seven dusty miles to town; there was the housework and the laundry, to say nothing of a school attended by children of the colony and others. It was a clever and imaginative mingling of physical and mental labors; hence the dishwashing of an evening was followed by a period of discussion in the common room, of games and sometimes even of dancing.

* * *

The Rev. George Ripley and his friends held that it was possible to unite culture with the manual labors entering into the conduct of human affairs. They argued that these qualities were of like importance and that each individual, to be properly balanced, must combine and experience the two. To a surprising degree, the dwellers at Brook Farm proved co-operation can be made practical.

For they prospered; their numbers grew. They occupied several buildings and still needed more space. So they designed a new building, larger and more convenient than the others; but, before this new building had been finished, it was destroyed by fire. And this financial loss was, it seems, the actual reason why Brook Farm had to be abandoned. Brook Farm was, then, a financial rather than a social or an intellectual failure.

The plan to live together in a colony, men and women and children; the plan to mingle manual labor with intellectual pursuits, had been proved feasible. For six years, there had been happiness and activity and unity.

There is thus ample reason why thoughtful people should remember Brook Farm and celebrate its striking achievements in social reform. One gratefully accepts today any demonstration of harmonious social relations, of the merging of the common purpose and interest, of co-operation in the highest sense. It is, assuredly, by such small beginnings, by such humble and sincere efforts, that at long last the world will achieve the boon of co-operation by whatever name it may be heralded.

Mirror of World Opinion

Tyranny Deposed

Seen in the aggregate, seen in the State, tyranny seems an ugly thing and we Americans are not easily persuaded into comprehending why a people should permit such a condition to persist. Yet there is scarcely one of us who, when searching his heart, does not find the seeds of tyranny within.

Tyranny seeks its own. Tyranny is proud and makes others bow submissively. Tyranny wishes to dominate and excel in the home, in the business, in the office, in the street. Fear walks with tyranny and dictates that it commit crime to shield itself against encroachment.

There is one antidote for the poison which tyranny diffuses. There is one power which can overthrow its base reign. This is love. Now, the term love has been applied and frequently to such base metal that one is likely to forget that it is in reality more to be desired than gold and that no less a one than John made it a synonym for God. . . .

Love seeks out the fear which steps with tyranny and fear vanishes. John knew this long ago when he said "Perfect love casteth out fear."

When many of the human beings walking this earth come upon and make use of the knowledge that love overturns the rule of tyranny, then there will be no cruel domination in the home, then there will be no evil government. In that day the phantom of war will vanish in the glory of His presence.—*Dayton* (Ohio) *Journal-Herald.*

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